

JPRS-SEA-87-083

22 JUNE 1987



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JPRS Report

East Asia

Southeast Asia

22 JUNE 1987

EAST ASIA
SOUTHEAST ASIA

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FIJI

MELBOURNE INTERVIEW WITH DEPOSED PREMIER

BK011450 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 1 Jun 87

[From the "International Report" Program]

[Text] The deposed Fijian prime minister, Dr Bavadra, has said it appears his administration has been abandoned by the South Pacific Forum. Dr Bavadra said he believed the forum had been guided in its deliberations only by native Fijians and that it needed to be better informed about what was really happening. Dr Bavadra is expected to have met with the governor general this afternoon. But as he told Graeme Dobell he did not hold out hope that he would support the governor general's call for the lifting of shipping bans on Fiji.

[Begin recording] [Bavadra] Well, I mean the reaction to put on ban from Australia with the decision of workers in Australia, really I think it was slammed on because they were in support of what [changes thought] of democracy, in support of a move toward return of the Bavadra Government to office, so [words indistinct] to be moved to [changes thought] the move that, it was really between him and the Australian authorities.

[Dobell] You wouldn't ask the Australian unions to lift the ban because of the hardship that it is imposing on Fiji?

[Bavadra] I [changes thought] look, leave that to them. I mean it was their own spontaneous decision, you know. I said, [changes thought] they have not approached me for anything, but surely, you know, it is the [changes thought] it is really up to them whether to keep it on or to lift the ban.

[Dobell] But sanctions are hurting Fiji, do you support those things?

[Bavadra] Well, they are hurting Fiji, but in fact, I mean, people who were responsible for the coup must have known the implication of their action, and I think, they are the ones who should really be directed that question. I mean, why did they do it in the first place?

[Dobell] Has the South Pacific Forum, do you think, rather washed its hands of your government?

[Bavadra] I don't know, I don't think so. I mean, although the statement that was in the papers this morning said that my two ministers were not allowed in, I firmly believe that there were [changes thought] must have been discussions outside the forum meeting place. And I'm confident that some mutual discussions had taken place. But, really, as to how we can go from there, I will just have to wait for my two ministers to return and have discussion with them.

[Dobell] The forum has offered to help Fiji, does that mean that it has given some form of tacit recognition to the takeover?

[Bavadra] I think this forum has been guided by the appeal made to them on the move by the indigenous people. I, my frank view of the situation that it is the [changes thought] is that they should really be informed more of the true situation here before they take such a stand. And for the forum not to have given the opportunity to my people to talk to them frankly was in fact denying the members of the forum the (?new) information upon which they would have decided what course of action [words indistinct].

[Dobell] Does that not indicate though that the forum has abandoned your government?

[Bavadra] It probably did, but frankly, I mean, the forum [words indistinct] but I still think that outside that forum or meeting house there were discussions that may rapidly develop to decide on a better line of action than what is already stated.

[Dobell] Your foreign minister says that he would like to see the trade ban extended to Europe and to the United States, do you support that?

[Bavadra] For democracy, really, I think such an action must be supported, and such action, I think, is directed at all those who uphold democracy. And in a situation like this where the gun is pointed at helpless people, unarmed people, they must be given the opportunity to show their grievance and to show their feelings. And therefore the feelings that the (?people) here in Fiji and overseas voluntarily saying that we do not want to do this must be respected [words indistinct].

[Dobell] How much real hope do you have that you can achieve anything with the writ that you have taken out in the Supreme Court?

[Bavadra] Well, the chances are very good. The chance is very good that we will achieve some positive development and changes.

[Dobell] Will the military take any more notice of the law courts than they have taken [words indistinct].

[Bavadra] Well, I suppose so. It has been what, about 2 weeks now from the coup, and it seems people have allowed themselves enough time now to think about the pros and cons of some of the implications of the coup. And

I am sure that they are in a far better position now to respond positively to some of the things they would have responded negatively to weeks ago.

[Dobell] What sort of change of emphasis or approaches have there been?

[Bavadra] The call for the return of the government, I think, 2 weeks ago was definitely not on. But I think now more of these things are brought to the fore, like the court. And with the goodwill and good sense of the people that now prevails, I think there is bound to be movement in [changes thought] movement in people who were very, very adamant some weeks ago.

[Dobell] What are your political objectives [words indistinct] in the next couple of weeks?

[Bavadra] I see this whole movement as a Fijian-oriented movement. And I see it in closer look, and even the fact that watching the video of it, it was the Alliance Party that was fully involved in the whole show using the Fijian [word indistinct] movement as the front. From my point of view as leader of an Indian-dominated party, I (?should) set myself to counter it through a similar Fijian movement.

[Dobell] So you've got to get the Fijian support when you [words indistinct]?

[Bavadra] Yes, we are organizing it, and we are mobilizing it. That is the strategy that we are taking, and it is through that that some changes can be achieved. [end recording]

/12858

CSC: 4200/613

FINANCE MINISTER STRESSES ABILITY TO PAY EXTERNAL DEBTS

Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 18 Apr 87 p 11

[Text] Yogyakarta, 18 April--Indonesia has the capacity to pay its debts, and 5.0 trillion rupiahs have been repaid. Dr Radius Prawiro, the minister of finance, said that Indonesia has entered into loans in accordance with its capacity to repay them. He met with representatives of the mass media in Yogyakarta in the Demak Room of the Hotel Ambarrukmo on 16 April.

According to Radius, Indonesia has borrowed money under soft and hard terms. Because it has the capacity to repay its debts, it is not difficult for Indonesia to obtain funds from foreign loans to support the continuation of its development program.

He admitted that Indonesia has experienced economic disasters, with the decline in the world petroleum price from \$25 to \$13.07 per barrel.

However, the Indonesian nation is capable of dealing with this emerging disaster by holding down imports and increasing non-petroleum exports, among other things by shipping plywood to markets in the United States and other large countries, while many plywood factories in the Republic of Korea and Taiwan have been closed.

He urged Indonesian businessmen to work hard to penetrate the economies of other countries. When they export the same kind of goods, they must be able to compete fully.

In our efforts to continue our development program we must be realistic, so that we may be protected from a number of difficulties. He mentioned, as an example, that whenever a difficulty arises, the Indonesian nation is capable of finding breakthroughs so that we can avoid difficulties which confront us.

Self-Sufficiency in Rice

For example, when Indonesia achieved success in producing petroleum, we were still importing rice. However, after the petroleum price declined, the Indonesian people were successful in achieving self-sufficiency in rice.

In answer to a question Minister Radius declared that he did not agree that the World Bank should be regarded as a political instrument. This is because

Indonesia is also a shareholder in the bank, and in one of the rules of the bank it is stated that funds loaned out may not be used as political instruments.

The report prepared by the World Bank has rather high credibility and is very much needed by its members. Indeed, it is also needed by the world banking community when they extend their loans.

He added: "Therefore, the World Bank report must be objective and independent."

5170/12859

CSO: 4213/80

CHINESE INDONESIANS' ATTITUDE TOWARD POLITICS CLARIFIED

Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 13 Apr 87 pp 1, 7

[Text] Jakarta, 13 April--It is not true that Indonesian citizens of Chinese descent do not care about or are indifferent to political life, including the general election. Indeed, since the beginning of the New Order, not many political leaders have emerged among the Chinese. Although there have been a few, they have been more like political thinkers and not individuals who have involved themselves in practical, political activity, like what has been done by Harry Tjan who has now adopted the clan name Silalahi, and his associates.

This was stated by Yusuf Hanka (whose original name was A Lun Jauw), the general chairman of the PITI (Promoters of the Belief in Islamic Unity, formerly known as the Indonesian Chinese Islamic Association), who on 10 April commented on the prejudiced view that Indonesian citizens of Chinese descent do not want to become involved in politics, including the general election.

He declared that it is indeed difficult for us to understand why this situation should have developed, in which it appears that there are no political leaders of Chinese descent among the political parties. According to Yusuf, when this state of affairs is compared with the situation in 1950 and the beginning of the 1960's, it may be that it has happened because they have not been given an opportunity to participate in politics or because of fears whose causes are unknown.

What we see is that there are many Indonesian citizens of Chinese descent who have become business leaders, like Bob Hasan, Liem Sioe Liong, and others. In fact, this need not have happened, and this has become a serious problem for us, when we have boasted that we are one nation, one language, and one fatherland.

He said that only the Indonesian Democracy Party (PDI) has appointed an Indonesian citizen of Chinese descent as a campaign worker. His name is Kwik Kian Gie.

He urged Indonesian citizens of Chinese descent to be more active in practical political activity, because the political arena is a responsibility of all of us as members of a single nation and fatherland. Also, as good citizens, we have the duty of defending our nation and state without regard to our origins.

General Election

Asked about the form of participation of the Chinese community in the present general election, he said that there are not many who are active. He said that, in fact, it is not only Kwik Kian Gie who was able to become a campaign worker. There are many others who are capable of doing more than campaigning.

However, on the other hand, Yusuf asked why other participants in the general election, apart from the PDI, did not appoint Indonesian citizens of Chinese descent as campaign workers or whether Indonesian citizens of Chinese descent really are not interested in becoming campaign workers for other parties.

He admitted that, as a practical matter, Indonesian citizens of Chinese descent have for the most part been rather passive in the election campaign, at most making loans to candidates and providing vehicles and other support when requested to do so.

Asked about the involvement of the PITI in the political education of the Indonesian nation, and particularly those of Chinese descent, Yusuf Hamka admitted that it was too limited. And in general, regarding political education in Indonesia, he said that it was not very open and, when it existed at all, it was only provided to political party workers.

He said that the political education carried on by the PITI in the general election, as far as it goes, only emphasizes that its members should exercise their political rights in a conscious way as free people, particularly by voting. For that reason the PITI has urged all Indonesian citizens of Chinese descent to vote in this general election and not become a "white group" by turning in blank ballots.

In this connection he said that the PITI was not conducting political training or arranging for its members to become officials of political organizations or even becoming politicians, because the activities of the PITI are, for the most part, in the field of religious propagation and racial assimilation. The objective in its religious propagation effort is racial assimilation. Clearly, the PITI does not wish to become a political organization or join a political party contesting the general election.

Yusuf said that his organization hopes that Indonesian citizens of Chinese descent can provide political thought and be active in the field of politics, education, national defense and, if necessary, in the transmigration program. Yusuf, a businessman in the timber field, asks Indonesian citizens of Chinese descent, who are generally businessmen, to struggle to create a good economic climate which reaches down to the villages.

He hoped that all of the Indonesian people, both those of foreign descent as well as those of indigenous origin, will work together to eliminate their differences and begin a new era, united in a good Indonesian nation.

5170/12859

CSO: 4213/80

PDI APPRECIATES ABRI'S ATTITUDE DURING ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 11 Apr 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Based on its campaign experience in several areas through Indonesia, Nico Daryanto, secretary general of the Central Executive Council of the Indonesian Democracy Party [PDI], expressed appreciation and high regard for the attitude displayed by ABRI [the Indonesian Armed Forces]. Speaking to a KOMPAS representative in Jakarta on 9 April, he said: "We feel that ABRI has really carried out its commitment to stand above all political groups and create an atmosphere of security. We all feel secure and free to campaign."

Daryanto declared that his evaluation of the ABRI attitude was expressed honestly and was not merely a pretense. He said: "This is because I have felt this and have visited several provinces for myself during the campaign." He said that, in addition to ABRI's showing its capacity for leadership, it has also proved that it is increasingly professional and that it has a high level of unity and discipline.

According to Daryanto, this impression is also held by other organizations participating in the general election. This is because it must be admitted that the atmosphere during this campaign period is very different from past campaigns. At present those participating in the campaign feel secure and are not afraid to speak as they wish, provided they know the rules of the campaign. He added that, in this regard, the attitude of ABRI should properly be appreciated, because what its leadership promised has been fully carried out down to the provinces.

Educational Role

He pointed out that, with regard to security matters, ABRI has displayed a firm attitude. However, at the same time it has also displayed a desire to play an educational role. For example, he mentioned the campaign in North Sulawesi where a campaign worker, because of his enthusiasm, went too far in identifying individuals involved in corruption. The campaign worker was not immediately prevented from participating in the campaign. Rather, it was only after he had made his remarks that he was informed of his error and was asked to promise not to act in this way again. He promised and was permitted to take part again in the campaign. Daryanto said: "This was a good thing,

because he was not prevented from continuing to campaign, as happened in past campaigns. Rather, his error was explained to him, and this way of doing things was clearly educational."

Asked whether problems or complaints had come up, he also considered that the attitude of ABRI throughout the country was proper and suitably open. As a result, whenever there was a problem, it was quickly and properly resolved. He said: "ABRI did not merely supervise the election campaign but also appeared to monitor all developments."

The secretary general of the PDI hoped that the correct attitude shown by ABRI during this general election campaign will continue to be displayed until the election is over, including the "cooling-off" period and the situation remains calm until election day on 23 April and that incidents will not occur during the campaign, which, up to now, has taken place under good conditions. He added: "If this is really done, it will really be something unusual."

5170/12859

CSO: 4213/80

CHRONOLOGY OF NU-PPP SPLIT

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 11 Apr 87 pp 16, 17

[Article by A. Laqman]

[Text] The NU [Muslim Scholars] is finally free from the limitations of being associated with the PPP [Development Unity Party]. Its proclamation of independence was announced in 1984, at the time of the NU congress in Situbondo [East Java]. Now, in order to defend the declaration of 1984 and the NU line of struggle (khittah) of 1926--which sought to establish an NU which would be neutral toward all political groups--this large organization is carrying on a guerrilla policy aimed at deflating the PPP.

The "clash" between the NU and the PPP in fact has been going on for a long time. After it joined the PPP in 1973, the NU was disappointed when the position of general chairman of the party was assumed by Mintaredja, a member of MI [Indonesian Muslim Community]. The struggle since then to regain its independence has become a social and religious pilgrimage marked by important milestones which should be noted:

1973 - The PPP was established on 5 February. Its charter was signed by K. H. Idham Chalid (NU), Mintaredja (MI), Anwar Cokroaminoto (PSII) [Indonesian Islamic Unity Party], and Rusli Halil (PERTI) [Islamic Educational Movement]. Only a few days later the NU began to be nervous. According to the NU's brand of logic, the highest executive position in the PPP should have belonged to it by right. The NU won the largest number of seats in Parliament in the 1971 elections, compared to the other three Muslim groups. Fortunately, the position of general chairman of the Syuriah [Advisory Council], the supreme leadership body in the party, was held by K. H. Bisri Syansun, general chairman of the NU. K. H. Masjkur occupied another senior position as general chairman of the Advisory Assembly, while K. H. Idham Chalid was president of the PPP.

1975 - The national congress of the Party Council was held. An important step was taken in reaching a consensus on the division of seats in Parliament, based on the number of seats won by each element of the PPP in the 1971 general election. Another decision was that the first national congress of the PPP was scheduled for 1976. The Ka'bah (Kaaba) as the seal of the party was designed by K. H. Bisri, general chairman of the NU.

1976 - The split between the NU and the MI came to the surface as shown in a number of cases in the provinces: in East Kalimantan, North Sulawesi, and Yogyakarta, for example. Each organization supported the interests of its provincial members. NU elements sought to recall members of Parliament from East Kalimantan, and MI members tried to prevent this.

1977 - Through the use of the Ka'bah as an election symbol, the PPP vote went up from 27.9 to 29.3 percent of the total. A total of 99 seats were allocated to the PPP, of which the NU obtained 56; the MI, 25; the PSII, 14; and Perti, 4.

1978 - The NU led a walkout at the general session of the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly] in March 1978. This hard line toward non-Muslim mystic groups and the P4 [Guidelines for Promoting and Applying the Pancasila, the five principles of the nation] was not in accordance with the views of the MI and the PSII. Although they essentially held a similar outlook, they did not agree with the methods used by NU ulama [Muslim scholars]. That showed that the fusion of the constituent elements within the PPP had not gone much beyond establishing a federated type of body.

At the end of August 1978, with "the support of the government," Naro became chairman of the PPP, which was turned over to him by Mintaredja without consultations with the Central Executive Council of the PPP. The new chairman had a mission: getting rid of NU people whom he regarded as functioning as "the loyal opposition."

Naro signed several orders changing provincial leadership positions held by NU members. His actions also included reorganizing the leadership of the Development Unity Faction in Parliament and the recall of members of Parliament and provincial councils who were anti-Naro. Usman Fabanyo experienced this in Irian Jaya.

1981 - After K. H. Bisri died in April 1980, the position of general chairman of the Advisory Council of the PPP fell vacant. K. H. Ali Ma'shum, who replaced Kiyai Bisri as general chairman of the NU, declined to accept this PPP position. The impact of the dispute began to be apparent.

Non-NU elements in the PPP later demanded that the composition of PPP seats in Parliament no longer be based on the decisions made at the 1975 national congress [that is, reflecting the 1971 election results]. The MI adopted a hard line, demanding that the NU should not have a larger number of seats in Parliament than the other three elements within the PPP. The NU rejected this demand.

The situation grew increasingly tense. Naro removed the names of NU members from the list of PPP candidates for Parliament, which the NU had previously dominated, and added the names of candidates from the MI version of the proposed list. In addition to Naro, Soedarji, an MI leader, played an important role in destroying the NU during this period. NU leaders such as Jusif Hasjim or Saifuddin Zuhri, who were categorized as being in the loyal opposition, were removed from the PPP candidate list. This was the origin of the complete break.

1982 - The disappointment of the NU grew and was also reflected by lower ranking members of the party who demanded that the NU leave the PPP. However, the decision reached at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Council at the end of January 1982 was a compromise. It reflected a desire to leave the PPP, but considered that it was premature to do so.

The number of seats held by the PPP after the 1982 elections declined from 99 to 94. The number of NU seats in Parliament also declined, as a result of the new party policy. From 56 seats in the previous Parliament, the total declined to 45. Meanwhile, the MI increased its representation from 25 to 31 seats.

1983 - At the national congress of NU ulama [scholars] in Situbondo, in addition to approving the Pancasila as the single founding principle of the organization, it was also decided to return to the NU declaration of 1926. This meant that the NU was resuming its original position and would no longer be bound to the PPP in an organizational sense.

1984 - The first national congress of the PPP was held in August 1984 in Ancol. Naro was confirmed as general chairman. The senior positions in the PPP were controlled by MI personalities, and the Advisory Assembly--a place where the NU had a role to play--was abolished. The NU was wounded to the marrow.

In disorder, the NU lined up its troops. Only 4 months after the national congress of NU ulama at Ancol, the National Congress of the NU was held in Situbondo. Its decision was clear: to confirm the decisions of the 1983 NU national congress. The Situbondo national congress abandoned the organizational ties of the NU to the PPP and returned to the 1926 NU declaration.

1985 - Although it had already decided to return to the 1926 NU declaration, attempts to gain control of the key leadership positions of the PPP continued. At the end of March 1985 the NU made an effort to overthrow Naro by calling for an extraordinary congress of the PPP. However, this failed.

In April 1985 the emblem of the Ka'bah as party symbol was replaced with a star, designed by Ridwan Saidi, after repeated demands were expressed that the PPP comply with Law No 8 of 1985.

1986 - An edict (fatwa) was issued by K. H. Siddiq, general chairman of the NU, in the middle of July. It declared that the NU was not obliged to support the PPP, it was not prohibited from supporting GOLKAR, and it was not a crime to support the PDI. The only group it was prohibited from supporting was "Golput" ("white group," referring to people who turn in blank ballots). [colonialists] This fatwa was given broad distribution through the Yellow Book of the NU.

There were also NU ulama who refused to remain silent or inactive. K. H. Syansuri Badawy, a teacher at the Tebuireng Religious School, continued to state that NU members were obliged to oppose the PPP, while anti-Naro groups in the NU sought to reduce the influence of the PPP.

1987 - Reducing the influence of the PPP became an effort to remove the influence of the PPP entirely. This effort was most widely noted in East Java, until the provincial military commander stopped it.

In April the general election campaign began. There were indications that the PPP campaign was not going as well as it had done 5 years earlier. NU village religious schools were visited by political leaders of the three parties contesting the general elections. The chairman of the Executive Committee of the NU appeared at Koran-recital meetings of the PDI and of GOLKAR. In its campaign the PPP continued to recall its historic relationships with the NU. An effort was made to convince the masses that the PPP still served the aspirations of the Islamic community. A new indication was that Naro began to appear on platforms, wearing a sarong and head cloth [traditional Muslim clothing] and singing the PPP song on repeated occasions.

5170/12859

CSO: 4213/80

STUDENT POLITICAL ACTIVITY ON CAMPUS DISCUSSED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 20 Apr 87 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--If they wish to engage in political activity, youth or university students should enter political organizations such as the Development Unity Party (PPP), the Functional Groups party (GOLKAR), or the Indonesian Democracy Party (PDI).

In Indonesia, history shows that access of persons on university campuses to the political structure, such as the PPP, GOLKAR, the PDI, or circles of the executive branch of the government, is very limited. The capacity of campus personalities to exercise pressure on the political structure is also far below the potential possessed by affiliates of the three social and political forces mentioned above.

This was stated by Ekie Syachrudin, a leader of Eksponen 66 [a political interest group], on 18 April at the Patra Jasa Building in Jakarta at the program entitled, "Dialogue of the Younger Generation Looking Toward a Brighter Future." This was held with the cooperation of the Arief Rachman Hakim Association for the Message of the People's Suffering and Fosko (study and communication forum) 66. Syachrudin took note of the speech given by Dr Arbi Sanit of the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences of the University of Indonesia. Among other things, this speech emphasized the need for a change in the policy of the NKK [Campus Life Normalization] and the BKK [Student Coordination Board], which was in effect in the 1970's. He said that a beginning should be made in giving university students the freedom to meet and express their opinions, as was previously the practice. Arbi Sanit said that through the policy followed by the NKK and BKK university students were separated from political life.

Ekie said that the view that university students as a group should be permitted once again to engage in political activity on the campuses is not correct. This is all the more the situation now, when political life is fully developed. He declared: "In a country where political life is fully developed, usually youth and university students have no important role to play. Generally, youth or university students emerge on the political scene when the political structure no longer functions. Youth and university students do not need to be trained to play a political role on an occasional basis. At the appropriate time they will emerge by themselves."

For example, he gave the example of fully developed countries. In these countries youth and university students don't have much of a role to play. Ekie mentioned the life of youth and university students in the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Japan.

Objective Demands

According to Ekie, the emergence of university students in political life, which finally led to the overthrow of the Old Order in 1966, was not because university students and youth had been prepared for this role far in advance. Rather, it was because the political structure no longer functioned.

This view was supported by Ace Mulyadi and Sarwono Kusumaatmadja, two leaders of the Eksponen 66 group, who also appeared as discussants. Ace Mulyadi said that the student movement of 21 years ago emerged because of the objective demands of the situation at the time. Sarwono added that the success of the university student movement at the time was due to the fact that ABRI [Indonesian Armed Forces] supported the university student movement.

Sarwono, who is now secretary general of the Central Executive Council of GOLKAR, said that, without the support of ABRI, the university student movement would mean nothing and would not even be given a passing glance by the political system. For example, Sarwono said, the failure of the university student movement in 1974 and 1978 was due to the fact that it was not supported by the community and ABRI.

He declared that the University Student Council system is now no longer relevant. The state of knowledge has developed to such a point that it is no longer possible for university students to study while engaged in political life. Furthermore, Sarwono also thought that there are many other youth organizations which must be reorganized, because they no longer meet the demands of the times.

Joining Political Order

Sarwono Kusumaatmadja urged that youth and university students participate in political life by joining existing political order. He said: "That can be done not only by joining one of the three existing social and political groups but also by joining the Community Support Institute (LSM) or other mass organizations."

Sarwono continued that the view of the government toward the LSM is far more positive, compared to what it was 8 years ago. That may be seen in the fact that the government has entrusted the LSM with conducting the Torch of World Friendship program in Indonesia. He declared: "At the time the government entrusted this program to the LSM, and not the KNPI [Indonesian National Youth Committee]."

On this occasion Sarwono reminded both Eksponen 66 and university students in general are not to be much affected by myths regarding the university student movement in 1966. He said: "Be realistic."

Sarwono mentioned the difficulties encountered by GOLKAR in accepting youth and university student leaders who wished to enter its ranks. He said: "Youth and university student leaders ask for special treatment (that is, exclusive treatment--editor) from GOLKAR. The myths of the generation of 1966 to which they still cling cause them to ask for this special treatment."

Sarwono stated firmly that both youth and university student leaders should not need to display such attitudes. Furthermore, within GOLKAR such myths no longer exist. By his own admission, Sarwono had to wait 13 years before becoming secretary general of the Central Executive Council of GOLKAR. He said: "Just follow the proper procedure. If a leader really performs well, this will automatically become apparent."

5170/12859

CSO: 4213/80

KENG YAIK DISCUSSES GERAKAN'S GOALS, IDEALS

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA (Supplement) in Chinese 16 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Datuk Dr Lim Keng Yaik, president of the Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN], pointed out that the present political development coincides more and more with his party's ideals and gets nearer and nearer to its goals.

He said: "All GERAKAN members are intensely excited about how to take the initiative in leading this political trend toward the great objective of fair and reasonable society."

He believes that his party is now following a correct political line, and its direction and policies have proved correct and acceptable to the people, while its goals are to be decided at a forthcoming nationwide party convention.

Dr Lim was officiating at the opening ceremony of a political seminar organized by the Political Training Bureau of the party's Selangor division held at the auditorium of the All-Malaysia Cooperative College this morning.

He said that the seminar's main topic of "GERAKAN's Role in the 1990s" is a timely and urgent issue, especially at a time when the party is vigorously taking the initiative of combining all multiracial political parties in opposition to racist politics.

He said that way back in 1975 the GERAKAN party already predicted that a major political change would take place nearing 1990. Consequently, his party has drawn up a plan based on a nonracial political line, including the creation of nonracial opinions and the exposition of the dangers of racist politics.

He pointed out that the ideological development of the new Malaysian generation will undergo a change, as compared with the previous generation, and this new way of thinking will relatively be more receptive to nonracial political thought and political line.

Datuk Lim believes that the year 1990 will be a political watershed for Malaysians, an important key to developing nonracial political line and opposing racist politics.

He said he is gratified that after an earthshaking coup in Sabah, the political trend over there has been expanding further toward multiracial political strength, while the changes taking place in Sarawak have shown greater evidence of the people's leaning toward the multiracial political line.

Dr Lim said that with the fast-changing Malaysian political situation, his party is following the trend and making necessary changes aimed at how to achieve its goals more effectively, but not how to grab more selfish profits within the party leadership.

He said that some party members who publicly worry about GERAKAN's future should not merely criticize but come forward with their plans.

Datuk Lim indicated that he would not mind the members criticizing him and his group about the party's performance in the past two terms of office, but that he did not appreciate those leaders who told half-truths and half-lies.

Speaking about party elections, he pointed out that a democratic party election also involves responsibility and discipline. Holding a democratic election by abusing democracy is the consistent work style of selfish elements, he added.

He persuaded his party leaders who love the GERAKAN to remember that party is more important than self and that they should not sabotage the party's image to obtain selfish profits of certain individuals.

9300/12859

CSO: 4205/15

PAPER CALLS ON UMNO TO LEARN FROM MCA'S MISTAKES

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 17 Mar 87 p 21

[Editorial: "Lessons Drawn from Others' Mistakes"]

[Text] The proverb "the overturned cart ahead is a warning to the carts behind" means that lessons can be drawn from mistakes made by others. In other words, a person can learn some lesson from his past experience or from others' mistakes.

The other day, speaking at the opening ceremony of UMNO's Alor Gajah divisional convention, Prime Minister Datuk Dr Mahathir urged all UMNO members to regard its party election as a friendly match, not as a life-and-death battle. This is an important attitude, for it will help contestants to discard past suspicions and renew cooperation after the election is over.

He said that as the main pillar of the National Front, the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] shoulders great responsibilities and should not be split as the aftermath of a party election; it should learn from the infightings which had taken place within the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA]. Leaving aside for the time being the possibility that the prime minister might be faced with challenges in the forthcoming UMNO election, his remarks made at the Alor Gajah convention amid exciting rhetoric by electioneering candidates in various UMNO branches and divisions were not only timely but positively meaningful.

As is well known, the MCA, which originally was a powerful political organization, became badly disarrayed after 20 months of factional fight. One of the contenders in the power struggle afterward, Neo Yee Pan, showed up in public seldomly, while the other one, Tan Koon Swan, suffered a worse fate languishing in jail and his followers are facing some charges in court. In sum, the main participants in the MCA partisan war do not take part in the MCA leadership anymore and are suffering from other setbacks, too. It's what is called "boom or bust!" Fame, power and fortune can indeed make a person go astray.

The main reason why Neo Yee Pan and Tan Koon Swan stirred up the factional fight was that they did not learn from MCA's repeated infightings in the past, each side trying to get rid of the other and consolidate his own position, thereby causing the party as a whole to suffer serious destruction. This is because they did not heed the cart which was overturned before them.

Citing the MCA as an example, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir urged all UMNO members to correctly deal with the party's election. His call serves as a "timely exhortation to virtue and purity," which will help the smooth running of the coming election.

It's not that the history of the UMNO party has been calm and tranquil or its development running a straight line. In fact, some members quit in the process of the changing of the guard and formed a splinter party. However, what is more important is that the majority of the members maintain the tradition of supporting their leadership and cherish the spirit of unity for the interests of the greater-self. Thanks to this virtue, today's UMNO remains strong and powerful as the main pillar of the National Front.

In the recent UMNO party elections, a number of important party posts were keenly contested. However, as most of the members embraced democratic ideas and willingly followed democratic procedures, they could restore party unity as soon as the elections were over.

Earlier, the prime minister had said: "A democratic system by itself cannot guarantee to bring about unity. We must safeguard unity, even during a keenly contested election. We should make sure that the strength for unity is not challenged or threatened."

Analyzing the past mature performance of UMNO's members, as long as the party leaders can absorb the lesson from the mistakes made by MCA's factional war, pay close attention to those elements trying to destroy the party's organization, and expand the democratic spirit within the party, we believe that the party's strength for unity will not be weakened.

9300/12859

CSO: 4205/15

OPLÉ WARNS AGAINST CIA, U.S. COLONIAL OUTLOOK

Davao City MINDANAO TIMES in English 30 Apr-7 May 87 p 1

[Text]

Senatorial candidate Blas F. Ople of the Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD) warned against possible massive CIA operations in the country following reports that US President Reagan approved a \$10 million fund for increased CIA involvement in the Philippines.

In Davao City, reliable sources said that 27 CIA agents were sent here recently. They were seen during the visit here of USNS Mercy, an American Naval Hospital ship currently doing an intri-

guing humanitarian mission in Mindanao.

The reports said that the fund will be used for anti-insurgency drive but the operations will involve both technical assistance and covert political action.

What is most disturbing, Ople pointed out, would be the covert political action portion of the operations. An amount like \$10 million will go a long way in influencing political decisions and developments in the Philippines, Ople said.

If the US government authorities in Washington DC are alarmed by the growing insurgency problem here, Ople said, they should not prescribe their own methods because the Filipinos know better how to deal with their own problems.

Ople said that the trouble with the Americans is that they still think of the Philippines as a colony. That's why they treat us like one, he said.

DAVAO MD SAYS USS MERCY INSULTS FILIPINO DOCTORS

Davao City DAVAO STAR in English 15-18 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[Article by Larry Villagonzalo]

[Text]

The highly publicized visit of the US hospital ship "Mercy" constitutes a grave insult to the capacity of the Filipino physicians in the field of medical services. This was the statement of Dr. Reuben Robillo, chairman of Health Alliance in Mindanao (HEAL - Mindanao) before delegates to the annual gene-

ral assembly of the Nationalist Alliance For Justice, Freedom and Democracy (NAJFD).

While recognizing the humanitarian mission of USNS "Mercy", Robillo underscored its implication as to put the entire medical profession in the country secondary to the services offered by foreigners. It also promote colonial mentality, thereby creating doubts and mistrust among Filipinos as to whether to submit themselves to the services of Filipino physicians.

Robillo said Mercy's Mission forms part of the Low Intensity Conflict (LIC), a US scheme to quell the growing anti-American sentiments in the third world.

Robillo also lashed out at the government's appropriation for dredging Sta. Ana wharf for Mercy's docking space and the hazzles in the hauling of patients from different parts in Region 11 to be brought to the ship. "The budget for this project could be more beneficial if its service is extended directly to indigent patients", Robillo said.

The services to be performed by American doctors like surgery of the hernia and hemorrhoids are very minor and could be handled ably by local surgeons, Robillo added.

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CSO: 4200/615

'OFFICIAL QUARTERS' ON NDF SEEKING FOREIGN AID

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 21 Apr 87 pp 1, 9

[Article by Gaspar Balthazar]

[Text]

MANILA (Interco Press) — The threat of the National Democratic Front, political arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, to seek assistance from foreign sources is interpreted in different ways in official quarters.

Sources in the military say that the NDF actually is "speaking of an accomplished fact." According to them, the NDF reached the decision to avail itself of foreign sources of financial and material aid after the collapse of the 90-day cease-fire arrangement between the government and the communist rebels. There is ample evidence, these sources point out, that communist "enissaries" have been engaged in fund-raising abroad.

A highly placed military informant says that "there is no evidence of direct aid" from the Soviet Union, but he does not discount the possibility that Russian assistance reaches the communist rebels through client states or satellite governments.

Competent diplomatic observers point to the likelihood that recently reported "shipments" of arms to the communist insurgents from "mysterious sources" are the doing of states or governments within the Soviet orbit.

A senior Philippine ambassa-

dor recalls that NDF bigwigs had earlier told the press that offers of help had come from communist powers, but that the proffered assistance had to be declined because of unacceptable conditions.

The ambassador argues that, if the same conditions still attach to such assistance, the NDF must be desperate to accept them.

Diplomats familiar with the "modus operandi" of Russian military assistance conjecture that the Soviets would provide the communist insurgents with "advisers", "propagandists," and "intelligence operators".

It was learned from normally reliable sources that representatives and sympathizers of the communist insurgents have been trying for some time to "establish connections" with communist organizations in Western and Eastern Europe. There is some evidence that they have made contacts in East Germany, which is one of the most active promoters in the Eastern communist bloc of international communist expansionism.

Informants in the foreign Office state that, in different theaters, Vietnamese and Cuban diplomats are active in the promotion of Soviet philosophy and interests. It is known that the intelligence community

closely observes the propaganda programs of Vietnamese and Cuban diplomatic officers and functionaries based in the Philippines.

Senatorial candidates known to have an "in" with the NDF have visibly been dismayed by the recent utterance of Bernabe Buscayno, "Partido ng Bayan" senatorial candidate and founder of the New People's Army, that communism cannot work here because "there is no material basis for it to be set up".

Buscayno, otherwise known as "Kumander Dante", told the Rotary Club of Makati Central that "communists and communism have nothing to do with the solutions to the problems of the Filipinos".

One administration senatorial candidate is said to have asked, "how can the NDF build a case for foreign assistance with a statement of that nature and meaning from one of the stalwarts of the communist movements"?

A ranking government official says, "The more aid the communist rebels secure from abroad, the stronger is the case for expanded US military assistance to the Philippines under the Philippine-American mutual defense pact.

DAVAO IBP HOLDS SEMINAR FOR ALSA MASA

Davao City DAVAO STAR in English 15-18 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[Text]

The Integrated Bar of the Philippines here will conduct seminars on the legal rights of a person to guide Alsa Masa members in its task to maintain peace and order in the communities.

Lawyer Pepito Manriquez, said that the IBP program

aims at educating the Alsa Masa members on human rights to avoid violation of the law.

The educational campaign on human rights will start in Agdao.

Manriquez also expressed his support to the anti-communist movement in Region XI. "Ipadayon ang demokrasya," he urged the Alsa Masa.

Meanwhile, Radyo Bombo commentator Chito

Herbolingo said that media-men in times of "abnormal situation" should be biased.

"You have to choose between truth and lies," he said. "You must choose whether you are for democracy or for communism."

Herbolingo, whose brother was injured when a grenade was lobbed inside DXMF allegedly by the New People's Army (NPA) last January, is reportedly included in the "death list" of the communist insurgents.

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CSO: 4200/615

ILETO SURVEYS DAVAO RESIDENTS ON ALSA MASA

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 22 Apr 87 pp 2, 10

[Article by Marietta F. Siongco in the "Frankly Speaking" column: "Meeting With Ileta"]

[Text]

No, Defense Secretary Rafael Ileta did not come to Davao city to admit that the Armed Forces of the Philippines is having internal problems aside from having to face the reality that their Commander-in-Chief is a woman.

The Defense secretary was here Monday morning to feel the pulse of the people regarding their real feelings on the Alsa Masa, an anti-communist movement strongly supported by Metrodiscom chief Lt. Col. Franco M. Calida and DXOW announcer Jun Porras Pala who's bored by the countless foreign correspondents who wanted to interview him asking him the same questions over and over again.

About 30 people representing the various sectors of the city were invited to the noon-day consultative meeting with Ileta who informed the group he was tasked by President Aquino to come up with a draft executive order on the disbandment of armed groups as provided for by the Constitution.

A businessman who begged the handful of mediamen present not to mention his name in media reports said he and all

the businessmen in the city welcome the emergence of the Alsa Masa.

But there's a big but. He asked, "What happens if there will be no more communist enemies? Right now we businessmen are giving in to the solicitation of some Alsa Masa members as this is for a good purpose. But how long will this solicitation go on? If the asking of financial help will continue long after the enemies are gone, that's already extortion. It is the government that should provide aid to these vigilantes."

Regional Unified Command chief Brig. Gen. Romeo Reciña calmed the fears of the outspoken, English-speaking businessman telling him that the government is thinking of incorporating the vigilantes with the regular armed force.

How Reciña will do this bears me as there are about a hundred thousand members of the Alsa Masa if one popular announcer is to be believed. One also wonders if the Aquino government can afford to convert all the vigilantes into the regular force. Back to that meeting with Ileta which was also

attended by representatives of government agencies.

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Somebody from the Social Welfare department wondered how to classify the members of the Alsa Masa, whether they are rebel returnees or what, whether to serve them as individuals or as a movement.

The DSW representative continued, "I'm afraid that this group although it has contributed a lot to the improvement of the peace and order hereabouts might become a problem later on if not fully controlled or supervised."

Another told of his experience with the Alsa Masa that they are obstructing the streets although when asked by Reciña whether the anti-communist movement has contributed to the restoration of peace in his locality, he answered evasively as if he was more concerned with the smooth passage of his vehicle thru streets where the Alsa Masa holds checkpoints than on issues of life and death.

Josie San Pedro of the Philippine Information Agency asked Ileta, "How will the government help the Alsa Masa

members specially those who become casualties in their fight for peace? What will happen to them and their families?"

Recina: "They're entitled to nothing."

No wonder Pala is shouting himself hoarse trying to raise funds for 3 Alsa Masa men who were killed by the rebels last Saturday in Buhangin and whose lifeless bodies cannot be buried unless Pala coughs up ₱7,000. Though I heard that as of Monday afternoon, the plucky guy was able to raise ₱6,000 for burial expenses.

—o—

Back to Iletto who told the group the Alsa Masa deserves the support and appreciation of the people. Iletto added, "The fact that they are volunteers and laying down their lives so everybody can live in peace is something."

Entered once more the businessman who has invested millions of pesos in his businesses in this city and is understandably afraid of anything that threatens the peace. He wanted the Alsa Masa men to be properly identified and included in the regular armed force accustomed as they are to using guns.

The businessman also wondered aloud perhaps echoing the doubts of his colleagues whether the funds solicited from them really go to the movement. "Where do all the donations go? Do they really reach the Alsa Masa members or only the people behind the movement?" queried he.

He went on, "That's why we

need a real group that will be tasked to handle solicitations and funds for the movement so that whatever support is raised will really go to the movement not to somebody else's pockets. The AFP should organize a group or committee which will take charge of all donations and see that these benefit the real Alsa Masa members."

Iletto: "The military should not get involved in this movement. It should be the civilians who should initiate the move. If some civilians are risking their lives fighting communism and all its attendant atrocities, why can't some of you initiate moves to handle or raise support for this movement?"

—o—

I heard that nobody took up the challenge of Iletto. People are so very cautious and extra careful that it is left to brave fellows like Jun Pala, Boy Ponsa, Ric Sardinia and all those daring Alsa Masa men to stand up and fight against what they perceived as an evil, godless ideology.

A priest welcomed the movement but expressed apprehension on the future of its members, most of whom have gone full time jeopardizing their sources of daily income. He warned, "If this is not addressed right now, this could be another field of grave concern."

The DSW rep wanted the movement's objectives identi-

fied and re-directed. The negative media reports about the Alsa Masa was brought up by the priest which Iletto admitted as a fact and as unfair but as the Philippine media is free, they cannot do anything about the bad publicity and the twisted reports of some left-leaning Manila newsmen.

Iletto also welcomed the Alsa Masa calling it a phenomenon which has helped greatly in their mission of peace and order.

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Iletto did not say that the people were forced to take up arms to protect themselves because the military has proved unable and incapable in most cases to provide protection and security.

This writer wonders why Iletto did not venture out of the safe confines of the RUC headquarters in Panacan to interview the people at the grass roots level who are in close contact with the Alsa Masa.

Why were the men behind the growth of the Alsa Masa not invited to the conference? How about the urban poor? How can Iletto get the real sentiments of the people just by listening to the reactions of a selected few?

Aside from admitting that the AFP is having a difficult time uniting its own 250,000 men why did he not admit that the AFP seems incapable of confronting this insurgency problem, hence the proliferation of vigilante groups such as the Alsa Masa, Nakasaka, Tadtad, Pulahan, Bantay Bayan, El Tigre KKK, and the like?

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CSO: 4200/615

SAMAR FARMERS, MILITARY OCCUPY COJUANGCO FISHPOND

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 28 Apr 87 p 2

[Text]

CALDAYOG CITY (PNF) - About 300 families belonging to a fishermen's cooperative here took over recently portions of a 250-hectare fishpond in Sta. Margarita, Western Samar which the Aquino government has sequestered from Marcos crony Eduardo Cojuangco.

However, other groups are staking their claim on Cojuangco's fishponds. Men allegedly under Armed Forces of the Philippines Deputy Chief of Staff Salvador Mison have taken control of gates 7, 8 and 9. Gen. Mison is a

fishpond owner himself. His fishpond is located in Bangon village, Pagsanjan, about 10 kms. from Napuro.

In their petition letters to President Corazon C. Aquino and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), NPLSFPC is seeking title to the more than 500 hectares of fishponds sequestered by the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) last June 11, 1986.

Another fishermen's group is clamoring for control of three fishpond gates in Napuro, Lamban and

Soligon villages.

According to NPLSFPC leaders the new group, which calls itself Kapitanan ng mga Tunay na Manglenginda ng Napuro I and II was organized last February at the instigation of Sta. Margarita acting mayor Loreto Santiago.

NPLSFPC president Constancho Rebucas alleged that Mayor Santiago has a personal interest in the management of the fishponds and is using the association to achieve his objectives.

However, Fermin Obong, president of the

new fishermen's association, denied that they are being used by Mayor Santiago. He added that they do not intend to compete with NPLSFPC.

Asked about their chances of owning the fishponds, Antolin dela Cruz, secretary of NPLSFPC said, "we will continue working until we own the entire fishpond."

The Fish Producers' Cooperative first took over parts of the fishponds last October 1 when 200 fishermen members cleared gates 1, 2 and 3.

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CSO: 4200/615

PNB EXPECTED STRONG SHOWING IN LEYTE, SAMAR

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 30 Apr 87 p 5

[Article by Richie Benavides: "PnB Gets Upperhand in Rural Areas"]

[Text]

The puny Partido ng Bayan-Alliance for New Politics may yet turn out a stunning upset, should clean, peaceful and honest elections be held.

In its recent provincial sortie in Samar and Leyte, the candidates gained sweeping acceptance from the townsfolk of areas they visited. A blown-up tire in Allen, Samar turned out to be an occasion for an instant rally, as people started milling around the two jeepneys that ferried the candidates from Catarman to Calbayog City.

Because PnB candidates hike, hitch, or travel through the normal routes most rural folk traverse, they have achieved a victory for the hearts and minds of the people they speak to or even pass by.

According to Gil Garcia, one of PnB coordinators in Calbayog, "As long as the people are not hamletted and they vote in their precincts, in the areas where they are, PnB will come out very strong, if not be the winners in the senatorial and congressional contest."

While the Calbayog residents were awaiting the arrival of the PnB candidates, an armored personnel carrier (APC) constantly paraded through the plaza and the street where the PnB headquarters is located. "This is what we in the PnB fear most," Monching Venturas, PnB leader in Calbayog said, "The military will not stop at its intimidation. After this, we are not sure if we can still safely walk around town. The military will surely come after us, the leaders of PnB."

The congressional bet of PnB in Calbayog, Sergio Apostol, denounced the foul tactics of his opponents. "Do you know that even Peping Rono and Gomez, who is Cory's choice, go about telling the people that they are endorsed by the PnB? This just goes to show how strong the PnB really is. There were even published reports that I had withdrawn, so all the more, these candidates tell the people that they are the ones who are supported by PnB. Well, I have to tell you that it was Ka Dante who talked to me personally, who convinced me to run. I'm sure, Samar, or at least Calbayog will be a strong balliwick for PnB, despite Peping Roño."

If only to show how the LIC and its propaganda war is losing in the rural areas, Enrile airs a tape-advertisement which has him saying, "I shall work for the legalization of the Communist Party of the Philippines as long as they dismantle their New People's Army. In the free market of ideas, I feel our people will (unintelligible) communism."

In Tacloban City, PnB senatorial bet Joe Burgos, Jr. commuted from his hotel to the airport in a tricycle. He also gave an interview in DYVL reaching the station aboard a hired jeepney. While the slow-moving tricycle almost made Burgos miss his flight to Manila, a GAD candidate hopped into Tacloban aboard his own private Lear jet.

The people who flock to the rural sorties of the PnB candidates get to understand the issues better because they keep very close to the stage, each trying to elbow for prime space to view the candidates. In Calbayog, the GAD and UPP-KBL held rallies with less than 500 people in attendance, despite the presence of stars and bright lights.

The PnB rally had at least 5,000 spectators, with a big number coming from nearby islands. People were assembled at the Calbayog town hall since 8 last Tuesday. The senatorial bets Tadeo, Morales, Sancho, and Burgos arrived past six.

Only a single mercury lamp and donated Coleman lamps lit the stage. The Peryante of Calbayog presented a street play which parodied the current campaign.

Because the light and sound system of PnB rallies approximates the Third World technology of barrio dances, people identify easier with the candidates and the PnB. Gil Garcia, who also heads the security arrangements said, "These candidates are really security nightmares. Not even Rono can mix with the people as freely as they do. Kami talaga ang kinakabahan sa mga ito. But they are heroes to us."

Jimmy Tadeo held a brief meeting with one of the KMP casualties of Mendiola. He was presented to the crowd as a Mendiola war veteran. He showed newsmen two scars on his left breast where a bullet punctured. A 7-stitch wound was cut across to repair some parts of his heart area which were damaged. He was the security detail assigned to Ka Jimmy Tadeo.

BULACAN NPA COMMANDER ON OPERATIONS, GOVERNMENT

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 30 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[Article: "Cat-and-Mouse Game in Bulacan"]

[Text]

BULACAN (AFP) — A lumbering water buffalo pulls a cart full of unmilled rice, goaded on by a boy, totally oblivious to two gun-wielding men strolling casually along the dusty village road.

Nearby, a band of communist insurgents crouch under a bamboo grove and strum a guitar, its plaintive strains blending with the throb of rotors from military helicopters scouring the nearby foothills of the Sierra Madre.

A deadly cat-and-mouse game is being played in this province where an estimated 600 troops are engaged in a week-old search and destroy mission against an estimated 100 New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas.

The military has claimed a major victory in this strategic northern gateway to the capital, saying 15 rebels had been killed as troops and a squadron of helicopter gunships stormed a rebel camp near San Ildefonso town Sunday.

It's a charade, Ernesto Bargola, tagged by the military as the overall NPA provincial commander, told visitors here Tuesday. They wanted to impress the United States that they are winning the war against us to facilitate the delivery and justify the escalation of military aid.

Bargola, 32, known to the military by his alias, Ka Remcy, in turn claimed that

he and 24 of his comrades had broken out of encirclement by army troops, helicopters and a bomber after a daylong battle.

Rejecting the military version, he said 18 soldiers and a rebel were killed, and one helicopter damaged.

Military officials say the area surrounding the hilly camp, which is dotted by marble quarries and timber concessions, is being searched by troops out to destroy stragglers of the guerrilla force.

Bargola, a tall, sinewy commander escorted by young guerrillas cradling a variety of assault rifles of Soviet, Chinese and US make, trained up in a small rice growing village, 700 houses a day's march from the battle site.

The rebel leader denied that they owned the camp and claimed that soldiers had poisoned rivers and beat up residents to force them to confess that they are rebels.

He posed for a picture beside a Manila newspaper to disprove accounts that he, along with seven other comrades, had perished in the battle, one of the rare instances when helicopters were extensively used against guerrillas.

President Corason Aquino wants her troop's mobility improved to better fight the 24,000-strong NPA, and has asked for more helicopters and other hardware from Washington, which maintains two major military bases in the Philippines.

The masses are the key, Bargola said, minimizing the impact of US aid on the outcome of the 18-year-old war that has killed tens of thousands of people. Even helicopters will fly in the face of gunfire.

He said their strategy will remain the same as revolutionary forces currently hold

the initiative with tactical and propaganda offensives.

He said that although the military's discipline and fighting capability has not changed, it was now launching counter-insurgency operations in a scale that have exceeded those mounted under deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

The rebel leader described the 14-month-old Aquino regime, which came to power after a popular uprising that toppled the 20-year Marcos regime, as an anti-people administration hiding behind a smiling reformist mask.

While recognizing the overwhelming popularity of Mrs. Aquino, the rebel leader warned that she was bound to suffer the fate of the previous president unless drastic reforms were immediately implemented to avert further bloodshed.

He said the insurgents were open to renewed peace talks with the government, which collapsed even before a 60-day ceasefire ended in February, provided that Mrs. Aquino kept the military in check.

The NPA, the military wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, was launched in 1969 with the aim of eradicating feudal structures and US imperialism in this former US colony.

During the peace talks it called for seizure of big agricultural estates for distribution to tenants, and called for the dismantling of the US Subic Naval Base and the Clark Air Base in nearby Zambales and Pampanga provinces.

There will come a stage in the struggle where the fighting will reach Manila, and it is certain that we will reach that stage, he added.

MILITARY THWARTS NPA ATTACKS IN SAMAR

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 30 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] Manila (PNA)--Government troops have thwarted a New People's Army (NPA) plot to raid three Eastern Samar towns, killing four rebels and turning back their comrades of about 500 in a preemptive attack, the military reported here yesterday.

The smaller but elite Constabulary Ranger Force suffered no casualties, the report said, quoting Col Lorenzo Mateo, Commander for Eastern Visayas.

The troops surprised the rebels at 9:30 a.m. Tuesday in the mountains of Oras town, where they were camped, according to military intelligence, in preparation for a raid on the towns of Artache, San Policarpio and Oras itself.

After a brief but fierce battle, the rebels retreated, leaving in their haste an M-16 rifle, two carbines, one Samson sub-machinegun, about 600 rounds of assorted ammunition, 11 fragmentation grenades, two combat packs, medicines and documents.

Mateo identified the dead rebels only as Ka Lawin, Ka Dido, Ka Cesar and Bin/Felix.

"The attack could have been the biggest this year in Eastern Visayas had it not been foiled," the report said, quoting Mateo.

There has been a resurgence of rebel operations in Eastern Samar. Only last week, an NPA band ambushed an Army convoy. One soldier was killed and 17 guerrillas were wounded there.

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CSO: 4200/615

BALWEG BRUSHES OFF NPA THREAT

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 30 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[Text]

BAGUIO (AFP) - A former rebel priest who allied himself with President Corazon Aquino has brushed aside a death threat from his former communist comrades, virtually daring them to come and get him.

Father Conrado Balweg dismissed as empty talk at a forum here late yesterday the threat of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its New People's Army (NPA) to wipe him out and wage total war against Mrs. Aquino.

"We are not afraid of the threat of the CCP-NPA," he told a forum here where he appeared with six congress-

sional candidates to discuss autonomy for the Cordillera mountain region.

Father Balweg broke away from the CPP-NPA last year, formed the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA), and declared support for the Aquino

Government after fighting the deposed Ferdinand Marcos regime since 1979.

He is now working with officials in formulating a proposed law implementing the new Philippine Constitution's provision for political autonomy for the Cordillera region's four provinces. Baguio is the regional capital.

The former rebel, who arrived in a jeep with at least five armed bodyguards for the forum, did not indicate whether his forces will fight it out with the NPA but said in an irked tone: "If they want to wipe us out, it's okay."

The NPA says Father Balweg has only a few dozen armed men. He refused to disclose the armed strength of the CPLA.

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CPDF LEADERS ON OBJECTIVES, RELATIONSHIPS WITH NPA

Quezon City NATIONAL MIDWEEK in English 8 Apr 87 pp 3-5

[Interview with Fr Eddie Balicao, Cordillera People's Democratic Front (CPDF) spokesman, and "M. Cruzado," cadre of the CPDF, by Luchie Maranan of Philippine News and Features; no place or date provided: "Revolutionary Voices From the North"]

[Text]

The mountain ranges of the Cordillera in Northern Luzon are said to be the most massive mountain formation in the country and provide guerrillas with an ideal revolutionary base. In fact, the Communist Party of the Philippines and its armed component, the New People's Army (NPA), have declared their intention to declare the area eventually as their central revolutionary base.

The success of revolutionary undertakings in the Cordillera is the condition for the Cordillera's becoming an important national base for the NPA guerrillas, while the success of reaction and reformism there could spell disaster for the revolutionary cause. No wonder, then, that various political forces are vying for territorial control of these massive ranges — which incidentally are home to a number of indigenous peoples, such as the Kandanaey, Ibaloy, Tinggulon, Kalinga, Isneg, Tual and others.

In this interview with the Philippine News and Features, Jr.

Eddie Balicao and "M. Cruzado," two members of the Cordillera People's Democratic Front (CPDF), discuss their organization's aims, strengths and political positions on current issues. The interview also focuses on the CPDF's stand on a new armed group, the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA), which broke away from the NPA last April, and is accepted today by the government as an augmenting "peacekeeping force" in the Cordillera.

Fr. Balicao was recently chosen spokesman for the CPDF. In his mid-30s., the Catholic priest belongs to the Kalinga tribe. He was a diocesan priest assigned to Ifugao and Apayao provinces before he left his parish for political work and the underground revolutionary movement.

"M. Cruzado" is the nom de guerre of a revolutionary in his early 30s. He is one of the non-minority cadres of the CPDF. He holds important posts in that revolutionary organization.

Excerpts from the PNF interview with both leaders follow.

What is the Cordillera People's Democratic Front (CPDF)?

The CPDF is one of the 12 affiliate organizations of the National Democratic Front (NDF) and is the center of all revolutionary forces in the Cordillera. Its program, initially drafted in 1981, has a national democratic orientation, and seeks to particularize this in the context of the Cordillera national minority people's basic issues.

How is the CPDF related to the local NPA and Communist Party of the Philippines?

These organizations are also members of the NDF. Both recognize the CPDF and help implement its programs and plans.

How strong is the CPDF?

We are present in all provinces in the Cordillera, and, also in Baguio City. We have a few thousand leaders and activists, and a few hundreds of thousands of actual CPDF members.

Around half of the 1,000 or so villages in the Cordillera are under varying levels of CPDF control or influence.

The CPDF chapter functions as the government at the village level. There are now a few hundred such chapters. We intend to popularize the CPDF town councils (the municipal-level revolutionary government) and provincial councils, and develop regional-level government.

Is it true that the CPDF has another army aside from the NPA?

The CPDF "army" numbers about 200 who are called the "CPDF guerrilla forces."

These are not year-round full-time guerrillas like the NPA fighters. But at certain times, they become full-time guerrillas, holding functions like those of a full-time guerrilla unit, and are also deployable outside their villages. The NPA itself has full-time guerrilla units in the area, including those assigned to the CPDF, called the NPA military cadres. We also have commando units operating in urban areas.

What did the CPDF think of the ceasefire agreement between the NDF and the Aquino government?

We respected the agreement and we ordered all CPDF forces to implement the terms. However, a ceasefire is useless to us unless lasting and genuine peace is achieved in the end. The people's basic problems must eventually be solved. How can peace be achieved in the Cordillera when there are around 5,000 government troops in the area?

Would the CPDF negotiate with the national government independently from the NDF?

No. But the CPDF is willing to enter into "special talks" once the basic issues have been settled on the national level, to specify aspects of the agreement based on the Cordillera situation.

How is this different from the

"peace negotiations" between the government and Contrado Balweg's Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA)?

The "peace talks" you are talking about are not essentially peace negotiations. These are talks towards comprehensively coopting the people's genuine struggles, pushing reformism to the fore, and isolating the genuine progressive and revolutionary organizations.

Do you have anything against "reformism"?

Of course. "reformism" will not solve society's basic ills, and the basic demands of the Cordillera people. In fact, it prepares the ground for isolating genuine people's organizations and leads to fascist attacks against these. What the CPDF is up against is not anymore the CPLA per se, but a temporary coalition of all the reactionaries who want to engage in reformism and coopt the revolutionary initiative of and isolate the revolutionaries.

What is CPDF's position on the government's recent decision to recognize the CPLA as a "peace-keeping force" in the Cordillera?

If true, the move shows that the CPLA is now part of the government's police or paramilitary force. But it is all right for the Aquino government to recognize the group as such, if that is the truth and the people are not misinformed.

Is this hostility towards the CPLA necessary?

We just want our side heard. The CPLA has attacked and maligned us since it was formed last year.

What can you expect us to do?
The CPLA took with them some 120 highpowered rifles, including machine guns and Armalites and

some radio sets. The guns were the more advanced arms of our NPA elite forces in the area. You can expect us to have welcomed such a development!

Nevertheless, we did not close the door on the possibility of reconciliation or on the CPLA developing as an independent force with legitimate revolutionary aspirations. So we avoided any premature judgment. But the CPLAs chose to cement their relations with the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and even attracted into their ranks former enemies of the people and other bad elements.

The CPLA members are not entitled to own those arms at all?

No. Those arms — having been acquired through the struggles and sacrifices of the NPA guerrillas — are not theirs to appropriate. Those weapons are the collective property of the revolution and the people.

Does the CPLA have what you call "blood debts"?

None so far.

The struggle with the CPLA is still on the political level. There is yet no intention to start fighting. But I am afraid the CPLA is fast deteriorating politically. Last December 5, in Dilong, Tubo, Abra, during an AFP-NPA clash, the CPLA sent a platoon to reinforce the government troops against the NPA guerrillas. Our comrades retreated.

Are you not, in fact, merely unused to having another political force in the Cordilleras?

In a sense, that is true. In fact, aside from the NPA, no other significant revolutionary force really emerged to fight the past dictatorship in the Cordillera. Certain movements, such as the movement against the Chico Dam Project, would have easily been thwarted by the AFP, if not for the revolutionary strength and armed support accorded by the NPA.

What is the CPLA's current strength?

It has expanded, I've heard. CPLA operations are sustained by the government. There must be around 200 in their ranks now. As to the quality of their recruits, we cannot say anything good about them, however.

Is the CPDF under-projected?

That observation is not a reality within the Cordillera. The CPDF program is the most lucid and the most popular. Nationally speaking, that is probably true. But this is because the government has put all its media backing on the CPLA. Our own media releases have been underplayed, I think.

What is your position on the 1986 Constitution and the coming local elections?

We see basic loopholes in the constitution. We are launching a campaign to inform the people about these major loopholes. Regarding the local elections, we will only participate in a way consistent with the strength of our forces.

TADTAD KILL DAVAO UNIONIST SUSPECTED OF NPA TIES

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 30 Apr 87 p 2

[Text] A Davao City resident was brutally murdered Tuesday by elements of Tadtad, an anti-communist fanatical organization believed to enjoy military support in its campaign to liquidate suspected NPA rebels.

A report from the Concerned Citizens for Justice and Peace identified the victim as Peter Alderite, a warehouseman at the Lapanday Development Corp. (LADECO) in Mandug.

Alderite, who was suspected to be a member of the New People's Army, was repeatedly hacked by a Samurai on his forehead, cheeks and arms, causing his instant death.

Boy Lisondra, a Lapanday union official, said the victim was seen being confronted by members of Tadtad at the gate of the company canteen at about 7:30 in the morning. Alderite was also a union member.

Lisondra added that elements of this notorious organization has been frequently roaming around LADECO, and allegedly hunting for union officials whom they tagged as NPAs. A certain Commander Liwanag, leader of the group, has allegedly warned Lisondra to surrender, or he will be the next "sample" (victim).

Workers of LADECO also disclosed that elements of Tadtad arrived in their area on board a "6 x 6" truck and a Land Rover together with military elements (RSAF) recently on the pretext of looking for NPAs.

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CSO: 4200/615

LETTER FROM 'EX-COMMUNIST' REJECTS REBEL MOVEMENT

Davao City MINDANAO TIMES in English 30 Apr-7 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Text]

What does an ex-communist think of communism and his former comrades in the insurgency movement? A letter coming from one Jess Madlang Bayan who is now in Bahrain attempts to supply the answer. With minimum editing, it follows:

"I am a Filipino contract worker here in the Middle East. My position here is that of an ordinary worker although I am a licensed electrical engineer back home. Here, I do the work that the ordinary worker in Manila does. But the pay is good as compared to the salary I got from my previous Manila employer. I don't mind working with my hands as long as I earn money to support my family decently.

"I graduated from the University of Sto. Tomas in 1972. I was lucky to finish my course because those times in 1969 to 1972, I was a progressive radical student. In fact, I was one of the founding members of 'Progresibong Samahan sa Inhenyeriya at Agham (CPSIA-UST Dept.).' We belonged to the same progressive groups as the KM, SDK, Makibaka, etc.

"I can still recall our first

teach-in in one of the secret places of the UST-KM dept. on Dapitan Street. A KM leader would read to us the works of Amado Guerrero's Struggle for National Democracy and thoughts of Mao Tse Tung. I was really taken by the revelations of the true state of our country politically economically, culturally and militarily. At the end of the session, the leader asked us what really should be the solution to all of Philippine society's problems. Convinced by Mao Tse Tung's thought that 'power grows out from the barrel of a gun,' we responded that uprising (revolution) of the masses is the ultimate solution.

"From then on, the revolution occupied almost 50 percent of my activities. I was at rallies held at Plaza Miranda, Liwasang Bonifacio, US embassy, University Belt, UP, etc. I was a veteran of bloody incidents, such as the Caloocan City massacre, UP barricades, Mendiola, jeepney drivers' strikes and specially at student demonstrations against tuition fee hikes.

"I learned to be an expert propaganda machine for our cause. I spent much

time making revolutionary posters and murals as well as composing and publishing articles relevant to current events.

"I disappeared from the limelight of radical activism upon the start of martial law. With my college degree, I found a job in one of the textile mills in Manila. My other colleagues, on the other hand, chose to be true revolutionaries. Some were bright students and potential leaders. Many died in clashes with government troops. How many young they were to give up their lives for a cause which, I am sure, they never fully understood until their death.

"The people's bloodless revolution came before the CPP-NPA-NDF could arouse the people to their cause. With a new government under President Aquino, these cause-oriented revolutionaries exposed their true motives and intentions during the peace negotiations with the government. They only used the negotiations as an extension of their struggle — a struggle which I consider futile, wasteful and divisive. What better proof is there of the government's sincerity than the release of the very founders of their communist organization?

"I now ask these members of the CPP, NPA and NDF, who are you to have the freedom to say what you want against the new leaders of our government? Where does your organization fit now that the people have expressed their desire in the last plebiscite?

"It is you, the communists, who are now on the wrong side of the fence. Time and again you don't want to give room for our new leaders to uplift us. I ask myself why. Is it because if they will do good in their performance, that will be the end of your struggle?

"One more thing, world events are happening very fast. Russia is becoming an imperialist and expansionist country. Vietnam became a communist country and until now Vietnamese refugees are still fleeing the country. If we become a communist country, will our situation be better or are we going to be isolated also, just like Vietnam and other communist countries?

"There is a great possibility that the Philippines will become an international arena of conflict between the superpowers. In the event of a civil war, the sufferings experienced by the Vietnamese people will surely happen to our people.

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CSO: 4200/615

THAILAND

WEST-EUROPE-TRAINED AIR MARSHAL PROFILED

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 6 Apr 87 p 5

[DAILY NEWS Square column by Nanthana: "Skydiving Air Vice Marshal Is the Chief of Staff of the RTAF Security Force"]

[Text] Today, DAILY NEWS Square column would like to introduce an air force officer who is a skydiver, who has served as an air force paratrooper, and who is now the chief of staff of the RTAF Security Force.

The air force officer whom we are introducing today is an important person in the RTAF Security Force. He serves as the chief of staff of the RTAF Security Force, which is commanded by Air Marshal Kan Phimanthip. People call him the "skydiving air marshal of the air force."

Air Vice Marshal Chaloei Warintharakhom was born on 26 November 1934. He is the son of Mr Warin and Mrs Fu Warintharakhom.

He attended the Air Force Academy as a member of Class 2. After graduating in 1959, he took the artillery officers course at the Artillery Center. In 1960, he received a MAP scholarship to attend the Air Police Officers course at Clark Airbase, the Philippines. He took the joint combat course, Tactical Air Command, in 1964. In 1969 he attended the Squadron Officers School as a member of Class 19. He attended the Army Command and General Staff College in 1975 as a member of Class 54 and the Armed Forces Staff College in 1979 as a member of Class 21. He took the air force paratroop course in 1979. In 1981 he took the marine airborne course as a member of Class 5. He attended the Air War College in 1981 as a member of Class 16.

Positions: He served as the leader of the 2d Platoon, 2d Company, 1st Air Combat Battalion, RTAF Security Force; the commander of the Air Police Company, Wing 4; the commander of the Air Security Battalion, Wing 4; the deputy director of the Technical Division, RTAF Security Force; and the deputy chief of staff of the RTAF Security Force. He was appointed chief of staff of the RTAF Security Force on 1 October 1985.

Special positions: He served as a special officer attached to the 1st King's Guard Air Security Battalion, Infantry Regiment, RTAF Security Force; the

chief of staff of the Don Muang Security Center; the chief of staff of the Air Force Unit; and a royal aide.

Special duties: He served as the deputy commander of the 5th Company, Security Directorate, Supreme Command Headquarters and the head of a group of air force security officers who went to observe airbase and chemical warfare defense activities in England. He observed weapons activities in Switzerland and West Germany. He observed missile firings in England as part of the Program To Study and Develop Anti-Aircraft and Air Base Defense Weapons.

Decorations: Thawitayaphon Chang Phuak; Freedom Protection Medal, Second Class; Air Force Commendation Medal from the United States.

Important achievements: He is a very creative person. He did studies to modify the firing positions of 81-mm mortars. He persisted in his studies, with the result that 81-mm mortars can be turned to fire in any direction accurately and quickly without having to waste time setting up a new firing position, finding the direction, attaching and removing the scope, or setting up the tripod. This has greatly enhanced the defense capabilities of our air bases.

Besides this, he is responsible for the skydiving activities of the air force by virtue of his position as the chairman of the Air Force Skydiving Subcommittee. Besides being a sport, skydiving activities can be developed for use in tactical situations. He also supports skydiving activities for charitable causes and participates in skydiving competitions to raise money for the Friendship Education Foundation. In 1986 he took the air force's women's skydiving team to compete in the World Military Sports Festival in Morocco. Teams from 22 countries competed. In the competition, the United States came in first, France came in second, and Thailand came in third. Thus, the women's skydiving team of the RTAF did very well and brought great honor to the Thai military and Thailand.

The chief of staff of the RTAF Security Force is married to Dr Waruni Warintharakhom, the daughter of Luang Phromthattawethi and Mrs Burapha Phromthatawethi. They do not have any children.

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CSO: 4207/206

CLASS 12 PRESIDENT MAJ GEN SURAYUT PROFILED, VIEWS SCENE

Bangkok KHAO PHISET in Thai 8-14 Apr 87 pp 10-13

[Interview with Maj Gen Surayut Chulanon, an aide to the prime minister and president of Class 12, on 2 April 1987; place not specified]

[Excerpts] Following the recent reshuffle of field-grade commanders, one conclusion was that the class that made great progress in taking control of the regiments was CRMA [Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy] Class 12. Maj Gen Surayut Chulanon took the lead. He was promoted to major general and attached to the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense. He then became Class 12's aide to Gen Prem. Maj Gen Thawat Ket-angkun, Col Bunrot Somthat, Col Phairat Khemchan, Col Chamnan Phasunan, Col Samphao Chusi, Col Sompnop Emaruchi, Col Watthanachai Chaimuanwong, and Lt Col Bunyang Bucha are all key figures who command important combat units. Altogether, Class 12 members command 16 of the infantry, artillery, engineers, and cavalry regiments. Maj Gen Surayut, age 42, is the son of Lt Col Phayom Chulanon, a former army officer who switched sides and joined the communists at the beginning of the communist movement. Before being appointed aide to the prime minister, Maj Gen Surayut served as the commander of the 1st Special Forces Regiment, 1st Special Forces Division, Special Warfare Command. He is a very friendly man. He takes a lively interest in politics, and as an aide to the prime minister, he plays a major role in politics. The following are some of the remarks made by Maj Gen Surayut during a very short interview granted to KHAO PHISET on 2 April.

[Question] As for this session of parliament, what is your view of the general situation, particularly the possibility of the prime minister having to face a vote of no-confidence for the first time? It is said that the prime minister is very afraid of this.

[Answer] My view is that the opposition's no-confidence debate will not affect the work of the government in general. It might have a slight effect. The work

might not be quite in line with the targets and policies announced. We must try to solve the problems and work together. I think that this is proper. It is proper to analyze and criticize the government's policies. This is in line with our administrative system.

One observation that I would like to make is that if we do things according to the regulations, the development of the administrative system will probably proceed well. If we "stray off the path," this will affect other aspects as well. This could cause us to go astray. But if we follow the path and abide by the rules, I think that all factions will have to accept things. That includes the opposition and government parties and influential groups outside parliament. That would be the best thing. We feel that our administrative system will move forward gradually in the right direction.

[Question] The opposition plans to hold a no-confidence debate on the entire cabinet. Do you think that this is the proper way?

[Answer] I think so. Our constitution gives them the right to debate the work of the government.

[Question] A moment ago you used the phrase "stray off the path." What did mean by that?

[Answer] I was referring to the use of methods that will create divisions and conflicts and lead to misunderstanding. This is what I mean by "straying off the path." We can talk about individuals in cases in which people are dishonest or.... We can use the words crook, fraud, and embezzler. We can use these words when there is clear evidence and when this involves individuals. Put simply, these are problems involving individuals. They don't have to be discussed in parliament. There won't be any problem if we criticize the work of the government and pass constructive resolutions.

[Question] But if an attempt is made to destroy someone personally, do you think that that is "outside the framework?"

[Answer] I don't think that that is proper.

[Question] The group or faction that is supporting and propping up the government would probably not allow that to happen.

[Answer] This is my personal view. I am not talking about anyone else. I am just assessing the political situation. I do not think that it is proper for people to harass each other on personal matters and or make personal attacks. This is not the proper way.

[Question] In that case, it's a mistake to think that the prime minister is afraid of this, is that right?

[Answer] This may be the view of most people, because he has never responded to questions in parliament. But it should be noted that before the last session of parliament ended, during the budget deliberations, the prime minister responded to questions by Mr Uthai (Phimchaichon) that touched on the

prime minister. He is prepared to explain things. He will not respond to everything. But if something concerns him, he will respond. It's not that he will refuse to respond or be evasive. But he must be able to respond to questions that concern him.

[Question] During the 2 months prior to the opening of parliament, there were many rumors about an impending cabinet reshuffle. But parliament has convened now, and there has not been any cabinet reshuffle. It is still not clear whether there will be a reshuffle. As someone who is close to the prime minister, would you comment on this?

[Answer] At that time, there were rumors that certain leading members of the Democrat Party planned to meet with the prime minister in England. As far as the government is concerned, that depends on the political parties, because this is a coalition government. If the Democrat Party wants to reshuffle people in order to strengthen the party, it can do that by proposing what changes it plans to make. I have not interfered in that, but I have monitored things. This is one thing that parties can do to solve such problems.

[Question] That is, if a specific change is made by the Democrat Party, that will solve the problems within the party and within the government.

[Answer] I think so. Because the dispute arose when the government was formed.

[Question] From news reports, it seems that the two sides have made progress in reaching a compromise. In your view, has any progress been made in solving the problems?

[Answer] I think it would be good if they can make adjustments within the party. As someone who must follow matters and assess the situation, I feel that if the Democrat Party, which is the party with the largest number of MPs, can unite and put a stop to the conflicts, this will greatly improve the image of the political parties.

Today, the general view is that more than 100 of the MPs have problems. This is what people think. Thus, if they can unite, this will help resolve the doubts of people such as myself about whether a large party can hold itself together. This is one thing that we are watching in terms of progress by our political parties. Adjustments must be made gradually. Do you understand. You can't go right from one to ten. You have to proceed gradually. But if we can't get past this point, there is little hope of a political party ever becoming the majority party. If we can get past this point, we can be sure that a party will someday be able to have a majority and not have to unite with a large number of other parties. Two parties might be enough. This would facilitate administration. It would make it easier to form a government.

[Question] Then you are in favor of having a smaller number of parties, right?

[Answer] That is the ideal. If feasible, that would be nice.

[Question] Better than a coalition of several parties, right?

[Answer] Yes. If we can get past this point, I think that we can feel more confident. National administration would improve, and the government would be more stable. We wouldn't have to sit around thinking about "one against how many." This is bad for our morale. Even though we have good intentions, sometimes our morale is low because we have to think too much about bargaining.

[Question] How concerned is the prime minister about the problems of the Democrat Party?

[Answer] He wants to see them resolve their differences. He will be happy if they can reach an understanding.

[Question] After the political changes are made within the administration, what will the administration look like?

[Answer] That depends mainly on the Democrat Party. As I said, this is the factor that can lead to various changes. If the Democrat Party makes internal changes and allows the other faction to participate, this could be an issue involving individuals. But if they cannot reach an agreement and there is a split, it might be necessary to form a new government, which would involve the other parties in the coalition government. This is very important. However, the Democrat Party still controls the situation. One reason is that it has the largest number of votes. Second is the question of whether it will reach a compromise or split apart. We can't get involved. This will play a large part in determining what happens politically. We must monitor this.

[Question] Certain research institutions have conducted a poll on the popularity of the prime minister. The results show that his popularity has declined greatly. What do you think about the results of this poll?

[Answer] My only question is whether this poll was conducted scientifically and whether the basic data are broad enough. We must remember that the prime minister's main policy is to develop the rural areas. Thus, if you conduct the survey in Bangkok, your results might be skewed. Another point is that Gen Prem has been prime minister for a long time. Thus, he might not be popular among some groups or people in Bangkok.

I would like to expand on the fact that the government, or prime minister, is concentrating on solving the rural problems. In the long term, if we are successful in this, this will solve Bangkok's problems, too. This will reduce the flow of people from rural areas into Bangkok in search of work. The number of slums will decline. This will happen if we can develop the rural areas and reduce the gap between the rural areas and Bangkok. That is, we must reduce the gap in terms of basic living conditions, distribution of income, jobs, and education. We have problems today because Bangkok is often considered to be "Thailand." We will make Thailand "Thailand." This is difficult, because it will require changing the view of most people, who consider Bangkok to be the center. Most Thai who have been to Bangkok feel that they have encountered "progress." This is something that must be changed.

[Question] There are many who think that the prime minister will step down at the end of 1987 or by the middle of 1988 at the latest. Do you think that he plans to finish his term of office?

[Answer] Based on my analysis of the situation, the prime minister is trying to have the government carry out its duties until the end of the term. This is good. Because from what I have learned about international politics, whether or not a government is able to complete its term is an indication of the political security of that country. This is an important characteristic in the administration of our country and in political development. If we can reach the point of making changes only at the end of terms, that would be good. I am concerned about this, because this is what other countries use to judge our political readiness. This is a fundamental point. Private foreign investors who are thinking about investing here will look to see if we have such security. Because a change of government means a change of policy. We should try to reach this point and not make a change any time we feel like it. That has an adverse effect on several fronts.

What we hope is that the eastern seaboard will become the primary industrial zone. But that cannot become a reality without foreign investments. Japan, which is planning to invest here, feels that the economic, political, and security situation in Thailand is now much better. They follow things closely. They feel that the situation is such that they can now invest here. If investors feel that the situation is insecure, they will not invest because they would just be throwing their money away.

[Question] The RTA CINC spoke about launching a "revolution," and this generated much criticism. As an aide to the prime minister, do you think that the prime minister agrees with the line of the RTA CINC?

[Answer] This is difficult for me to answer. I can't speak on behalf of the prime minister. But I can speak for myself (laughs). The RTA CINC used the word revolution while speaking in Chiang Mai. He was talking about the views of soldiers. I have read the document containing his remarks. I think that we must study and analyze this document carefully. It's not right to take something out of context. I think that he was painting a general picture. This document must be analyzed to see exactly what he meant. It would be better to discuss the points in the document. This is my view. I think that he may have been criticizing some of the bad politicians. Some of the things that he said may have affected certain people. I think that he was probably trying to clarify things for certain people who had been affected previously.

[Question] What are relations like between the military and the government?

[Answer] I don't see any problems as far as the military providing support. Senior military officers are cooperating well and providing much support. Usually, in meetings with the mass media, it can be seen that.... Last month, before the prime minister left on his trip abroad, senior officers met with him. The prime minister invited them to have lunch with him and reporters. That was taken as an expression of power. But actually, I think that he wanted

these senior officers to observe his meeting with the mass media and see how informal he can be. This gave the reporters a chance to exchange ideas during lunch instead of holding a formal interview.

This is something that should be cultivated. That is, things should be more informal and friendly. People should feel that that can talk to each other. This is very important. Otherwise, people may get the wrong impression about this or that person. Actually, the other faction may not have done anything or had bad intentions. But that is the image that people have because they have not had a chance to chat with them or exchange ideas. There are many factors. We are making an effort to work on the military's image. We are trying to have military science courses taught at the universities. The universities agree with this. Instructors from various universities are teaching at many military institutions, including MA courses, in order to draw people closer and promote friendship so that people will begin to exchange ideas. This is very important.

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CSO: 4207/200

FUTURE CHANGES IN AIR FORCE COMMAND, ALLIANCES VIEWED

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 23 Apr 87 pp 22, 23

[Unattributed report: "Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari in the RTAF CINC's Chair and the Four Main Elements; Big Te Probably Out of the Running for RTAF CINC"]

In the previous issue, LAK THAI reported that a senior military news source has informed us that the "wind is changing direction" in the air force. It is uncertain whether Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin, the air force chief of staff, will become the next RTAF CINC when Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupateai, the present RTAF CINC, retires on 1 October. This is based on his career, on the feelings of people in general, and on the predictions of reporters who have followed the career of "Big Te" even since he was the deputy air force chief of staff. That is, he would be the first member of Air Force Academy Class 1 or the first officer to graduate from the Air Force Academy to become the RTAF CINC. To date, all RTAF CINCs have been army academy graduates who were transferred to the air force.

Class 1 Air Cadets

The 24 members of Air Force Academy (AFA) Class 1 completed their studies and were made acting pilot officers on 31 January 1958. Of these, 16 completed their pilot training as members of Class 25 in 1957 and 9 were navigators, Class 1. They received their commissions on 11 February 1958 at the Ministry of Defense. Six members of this class were made flight instructors at the Nakhon Ratchasima Flight Training School. The six were Pilot Officer Woranat Aphichari, Pilot Officer Wira Kitchathon, Pilot Officer Phisit Sikalasin, Pilot Officer Udom Krutsanamphok, Pilot Officer Likhit Suranakphan, and Pilot Officer Kongkrut Withayakhom. Those attached to Wing 5 in Prachuap Khiri Khan were Pilot Officer Kaset Rotchananin, Pilot Officer Kan Phimanthip, Pilot Officer Suwit Chanthapradit, Pilot Officer Prachum Chaisiri, Pilot Officer Sunan Duangni, Pilot Officer Phumi Otthon, and Pilot Officer Phatrarut Niamthan. Those attached to Wing 6 were Pilot Officer Pricha Saison and Pilot Officer Siriwt Kaeokomen. The nine navigation officers were pilot officers Roengchai Sanitphan, Anek Yudit, Prasit Kasemthit, Sukon Suwannawinok, Subsakun Chaenduang, Somsak Lilarut, Chaiya Nainanon, Chaichan

Anthaphaisansuradi, and Duangkamon Detpradiyut. It can be seen that with 24 cadets, this was a very small class. Thus, relations between the members of this class were very close.

Today, the members of Air Force Academy Class 1 hold senior positions in the air force. Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin is the AF chief of staff. Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari is the assistant RTAF CINC. Air Marshal Kan Phimanthip is the commander of the RTAF Security Force. Air Marshal Wira Kitchathon is the assistant air force chief of staff for intelligence. Air Marshal Phisit Sikalasin is the assistant chief of staff for personnel. Air Marshal Anan Klintha is the assistant chief of staff for operations. Air Vice Marshal Suwit Chanthapradit is the commandant of the Air Force Academy (he is the first graduate of the Air Force Academy to serve as commandant of the academy). Air Vice Marshal Prachum Chaisiri is the commandant of the Flight Training School. Air Vice Marshal Roengchai Sanitphan is the director of air force intelligence. Air Vice Marshal Pricha Saison is the deputy commandant of the Armed Forces Staff College, Supreme Command Headquarters. Air Vice Marshal Somot Sunthornwet is the secretary of the air force.

It can be seen that two members of Class 1 are air chief marshals, that is ACM Kaset and ACM Woranat. Both of these men served as deputy AF chief of staff and were promoted to air chief marshal in October 1986. ACM Woranat moved to the command line while ACM Kaset remained in the staff line. Both men were promoted to air vice marshal, air marshal, and air chief marshal at the same time.

Four Main Elements

To see why people feel that the "wind has shifted" away from Big Te, it is necessary to look at those at the top who will make the appointments. There are four elements: the Ministry of Defense, Supreme Command Headquarters, the head of the air force, and Ban Sisao.

Looking at the possibilities and at what is happening within each of these elements, beginning with the Ministry of Defense, ACM Phaniang Kantarat, who once serve as the RTAF CINC, will definitely take a deep look at the air force. ACM Phaniang, the minister of defense does not have a deputy minister of defense. But ACM Arun Phronthep, the former assistant RTAF CINC and former deputy deputy supreme commander, serves as his advisor. Thus, we have to look at ACM Arun Phronthep, too, because his views carry great weight.

Prem-Phaniang-Supha-Praphan

As for the second element, that is, Supreme Command Headquarters, it is Admiral Supha Khotseini and ACM Thuanthong Yot-awut, the chief of staff officers and former chief of staff of the air force, who will participate in deciding who will become the next RTAF CINC. Admiral Supha, who, like ACM Praphan Thupatemi, will retire this year, is a very modest person who listens to the views of all sides. He also tends to side with the majority. If the other elements lean one way, he will probably lean that way, too. The person whose views on this will carry much weight is ACM Praphan Thupatemi, the RTAF CINC. And ACM Thuanthong Yot-awut, the chief of staff officers.

Even though he was promoted to a field marshal's position after serving as air force chief of staff, it must be wondered whether this promotion will occur without problems. Those in the air force probably have a better idea than others and probably know which way ACM Thuanthong is leaning.

What Does the Direct Element Say?

Which way is ACM Praphan Thupatemi leaning? He is the one who will submit the name of the next RTAF CINC. Has he given any indication to those in the air force about which way he is leaning at the present time, which is a period of transition? He has given several hints. Thus, the "change in the direction of the wind" has come from Don Muang itself. It is the people there who have the best idea of which way the wind is blowing and how strong the wind is. This could be a "wrong observation" or a hint. But recently, ACM Praphan Thupatemi has clearly "moved toward one person and away from another."

It is Gen Prem Tinsulanon who will make the final decision. He will probably follow the recommendation of the RTAF CINC on the approval of Supreme Command Headquarters and the Ministry of Defense. If the first three elements lean in one direction, that will carry much weight with Ban Sisao [Prem]. But these first three elements must take note of Gen Prem's views. They must also remember the "pressure" put on Prem in April 1986. That sore still festers. They must also consider the attitude of people during that period and consider who composed the "old line" of power during April 1986, or who was responsible for that situation. This is a very important issue if we want get an inkling of what Prem is thinking.

Will the Wind Change Direction Again?

Having looked at these four elements, we are in a better position to see which way the wind is blowing. It is clear that ACM Woranat Aphichari, the assistant RTAF CINC, now has as much right to this position as Big Te. Looking at marks given by ACM Phaniang Kantarat, ACM Thuanthong Yot-awut, and ACM Praphan Thutemi, who have always sung the same song, the rumors from Don Muang that ACM Woranat will become the next RTAF CINC seem to be correct. Thus, we must look at the reasons of each element and power that will play a role in deciding who the next RTAF CINC will be.

Or will some other force cause the wind to shift in the direction of Big Te again? It is LAK THAI's job to find out what is happening and report this without bias.

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CSO: 4207/199

THAILAND

ROLE OF YOUNG COMMANDERS IN ANTI-KHUKRIT PROTEST

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 16 Apr 87 pp 20-22

[Unattributed report: "Battalion commanders Join Forces To Reinforce Thahan Phran Irregulars, a Plan to Put Pressure on Khukrit at Suan Phlu"]

[Excerpts] New Young Turks Worth Watching

A news source told LAK THAI that the demonstration by thahan phran irregulars lasted only a few hours. The soldiers then returned to their base. The important thing is that about 30 "new young yurks" who are battalion or regimental commanders went to the home of MR [royal title--FBIS] Khukrit Pramot and talked with him. After the battalion commanders concluded their talks with MR Khukrit, the thahan phran irregulars immediately returned to their base.

"Actually, the battalion commanders had already arranged to talk with MR Khukrit prior to that. On the evening of 4 April, about 60 regimental-level commanders held a meeting and contacted Ban Suan Phlu in order to arrange a meeting with MR Khukrit and talk to him about his statement that Big Chiu is a communist. MR Khukrit agreed to meet with them in the evening. But one of these young officers believed that MR Khukrit would play a trick and so he mobilized the thahan phran irregulars without telling the others," said the news source.

Big Bai, the Spearhead

Just when the demonstration by the thahan phran irregulars was becoming tense as they waited for a response from MR Khukrit, the terrible dragon of Suan Phlu Lane, 30 officers arrived. Five were chosen to go talk with MR Khukrit. This group was headed by Lt Col Suraphan Phumkaeo, the commander of the 1st King's Guard AAA Battalion, Lt Col Chongsak Phanitchakun, the commander of the 1st King's Guard Logistics Battalion, and Col Chalong Chotiyakham, the commander of the 19th Infantry Regiment, 9th Division.

"Most of those who went to talk with MR Khukrit are people who are close to Big Chiu. Lt Col Suraphan, or Chief of Staff Bai, is known to be very close to Big Chiu. He was active in the movement to restore the army's secret budget, which parliament had cut by 40 million baht. Chief of Staff Bai was a key

player in this game, too," said the news source. He added that Col Chalong Chottiyakham is close to Maj Gen Mangkhon Amphonphisit in the 9th Division. And as everyone knows, Maj Gen Mongkhon has been the right-hand man of Gen Prem Tinsulanon and Gen Chawalit for a long time. He is a skilled lobbyist.

"After this, we will go and see Gen Prem and Gen Chawalit. We are now trying to decide whether to go on 9 or 10 April. We want to boost their morale. These two men have worked hard to build a democratic army. But then Gen Chawalit was accused of being a communist. We do not agree with that at all," said a young turk to IAK THAI after the representatives met with MR Khukrit.

Results of the Talks, Pressure on Khukrit

When these young commanders arrived to talk with MR Khukrit, he was sitting at his table writing his Soi Suan Phlu column. A large number of reporters were at his house. The demonstration by the thahan phran irregulars was very noisy. Then, a police colonel came in and asked the television and newspaper reporters to leave because a group of military officers was coming to talk with MR Khukrit. The reporters left the table but were still close enough to hear the discussion between the officers and MR Khukrit.

"Is this what our country has come to!" said MR Khukrit sternly to the officers immediately after they had sat down at the table.

"No. But it can't be prohibited," said Chief of Staff Bai. He added that "we would like to ask you not to say things like that in either columns or interviews. All we want is for you to inform the public that the RTA CINC is not a communist. That will end the matter. There are, as you know, many factions that are close to the RTA CINC that feel that this is the result of a misunderstanding. We would like you to foster understanding without saying anything bad or apologizing to the RTA CINC. We hope that you will cooperate. We will feel better and will inform our subordinates."

Khukrit Is Very Tense

A reporter reported that MR Khukrit was in bright spirits that morning even though thahan phran irregulars were demonstrating in front of his house. The only difference was that that day, instead of wearing a loincloth and shirt around the house as he usually does, he put on a long-sleeved shirt and pair of slacks as if getting ready to make a trip.

However, even though the demonstration had not ruined his good mood, when he heard that, he immediately became very tense and remained silent. Following that, Lt Col Chongsak said that "many people listen to what you say. If you are not clear, your remarks could have an effect opposite of what you intended. We would like to ask you to be more clear."

Lt Col Suraphan said that "there are few people who are able to understand exactly what people mean in every case. This may be an old feeling. In such cases, it's better not to make criticisms or say that this and that person is bad and that they are destroying the country."

MR Khukrit said softly that "from now on, I will be very careful about what I write and say so that people do not misunderstand. I want people to know that I do not think that and did not intend to say or write that. As I have said in the past, I think that Gen Chawalit is a person with sincere intentions toward the country. I have great respect for him."

After the talks ended, MR Khukrit made another statement. He looked much sadder than before. Because that secret conversation was put within a political context. This has put great pressure on the terrible dragon of Suan Phlu Lane.

Maj Gen Wanchai Amphunan, Commander of Guard Team 513, Pakthongchai Camp

"These thahan phran soldiers were on leave. Most are from Ubon Ratchathai Province and Ta Phraya. They are deployed all along the border. As for conducting an investigation to determine how that happened, that is very difficult. But I will talk to each of the unit commanders and examine the records to see who is on leave. When forces stage such a demonstration, we have to consider the matter based on the regulations. There are three levels of punishment. We can issue a warning, reduce their allowance, or dismiss them. Before deciding what punishment to give, we must first conduct an investigation. But from what I understand, most of the thahan phran irregulars who participated in this were privates. Thus, it would be difficult to reduce their allowance, because they receive an allowance of only 50 baht per day. They already have trouble making ends meet.

"These are volunteers. If they become dissatisfied, they can resign. But what happened was wrong. Soldiers must be disciplined. If they don't have discipline, how can they be controlled on the battlefield? These soldiers did not do anything wrong. Like me, they felt hurt. Our job is to defend the country. We risk death. We don't have a second chance. If we make a mistake, we die. I frequently remind them that we are working on behalf of the people and the country. As for internal matters, I try to comfort them. I am not happy either. At first, I thought that someone was breaking down the door. I was very concerned.

"Actually, every soldier who read what MR Khukrit wrote felt bad. We all felt depressed. This was especially true of the thahan phran irregulars, who know Gen Chawalit quite well. He was the one who established the thahan phran irregulars. They were very upset. Their lives are very difficult. They don't often have a chance to see the comfortable lifestyle of the people in Bangkok. They feel that they are making sacrifices. When someone criticizes the founder of the thahan phran irregulars, and action that generated much opposition, they become very upset. But I am happy that they disbanded before there was any violence."

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THAILAND

COLUMNIST VIEWS KHUKRIT REMARKS ON CHAWALIT, COMMUNISM

Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 3 Apr 87 p 3

[Look Over the Glasses column by Withaya Tantasut: "Who Is a Communist?"]

[Excerpts] I was startled by the remarks that MR [royal title--FBIS] Khukrit Pramot made to members of the Institute for International Security Studies at the Erawan Hotel on 1 April 1987. It wasn't his strong criticisms of Gen Prem Tinsulanon that startled me. What startled me was his attack on Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut. He charged that Gen Chawalit has formulated a plan to create a communist system with the king at the head.

The phrase "communism with the king at the head" is the latest phrase. This has increased his troubles following his remarks about staging a "revolution" while preserving democracy.

This speech by MR Khukrit was probably a trial attack on people in the ISOC [Internal Security Operations Command]. The person who should respond is Mr Prasoet Sapsunthon. Even though Gen Prem is the head of the ISOC, which is responsible for communist suppression activities nationwide, and the leader of the "contentment" party as MR Khukrit said, it is unlikely that he will come forward to do battle with Khukrit. Gen Prem is adept at "doing" while MR Khukrit is an expert in "speaking." Thus, the benefits from this will go to the "doer" rather than the "speaker."

Besides charging that Gen Chawalit is a communist, MR Khukrit also said that Mr Thirayut Bunmi, a former student leader during the events of 14 October 1973, is a communist. Regardless of whether Mr Thirayut speaks out independently or is influenced in his thinking by others, his manner is in line with that described by MR Khukrit.

I remember the events of 14 October 1973. At that time, the student leaders received much attention. One senior person went and asked to meet with the student leaders. The students were busy formulating a plan. This senior person had to wait in his car for 2 hours.

After the students carried out their operation, they withdrew, because they lacked political experience. But those who had supported the students rushed forward to grab power.

During the bloody events of 6 October 1976 at Thammasat University, the students were carved up like chickens. No one came forward to help protect them. The students had to flee into the jungle and rely on the communist party.

These events took place more than 10 years ago. But they are still fresh in my mind. Mr Thirayut should have a chat with Mr Prasert Sapsunthon. Will having a presidium be beneficial or not? If military power is not the core, can the democratic revolution succeed? To what degree can the people rely on today's politicians and the present party system? These are the questions that they should discuss.

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CSO: 4207/206

THAILAND

COLUMNIST: FIGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM BEING LOST

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 1 Apr 87 p 9

[Our Country column by Withun Thamrongwithiniti: "Is Thailand Winning?"]

[Excerpt] I have expressed my views on this matter many times. What I want to stress is that I do not believe that the communist terrorists will really lay down their weapons. I do not think that they are sincere about wanting to "participate in developing Thailand." In my view, the end of the armed struggle is just a temporary change in tactics by the communists in accord with the world situation and the new policy of international communism. Thus, the decline in the number of people killed defending the country stems from this change.

This does not mean that I am bloodthirsty or that I want to encourage the use of force to suppress the communist terrorists. Because besides forcing those who have to support the communists into working for the communists wholeheartedly, using force to suppress the communists is clearly wrong. But once the communists lay down (or hide) their weapons and come forward to "participate in developing Thailand," how can the communists be suppressed?

I would like to draw people's attention to the following questions. Now that the communists have changed tactics and turned to fighting without weapons, have the government and ISOC [Internal Security Operations Command] (the same man heads both) changed their tactics accordingly? And if they have, how effective have these new tactics been?

In my view, the government and the ISOC are at a great disadvantage to the communists in this barehanded struggle, or "politics-leads" type struggle, as students of communism call it. The attempt to win the hearts of the people, which is now unhindered, will probably fail. Bureaucrats continue to rely on their positions to profit personally. And political officials, who have prospered in the "democratic system," are like fleas on the people. They are profiting in every way they can using their position and power. Besides this, it is generally accepted that the nation's economy, which can be used to improve the people's lives and prevent the rise of communism, is still in a recession. Our economy continues to deteriorate, and there is no indication that the government will be able to solve the problems in the near future.

It seems that the more we try to develop democracy, the farther away we get from this system. What is clear today is that both the legal and illegal political parties are trying to improve their position in order to seize administrative power for the benefit of themselves and their friends. They are not concerned about the terrible problems of the people.

These are the results of my personal research. I challenge government researchers to deny these findings. I would like to add that if the government continues developing the country at the present pace and with the same line, the country will continue to decline.

When the world situation permits, when the leading countries in the communist camp shift from a policy of peace to a policy of armed aggression, and when the communists in Thailand stop "participating in the development of Thailand" and take up weapons (that were hidden) to fight the government again, Thailand's security will face a grave threat, one that is much more serious than in the past. Today, a few Thai are intent on piling up as much wealth as they can. This will hasten the destruction of the country.

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CSO: 4207/206

THAILAND

COLUMNIST COMPLAINS OF MILITARY DOMINATION OF POLITICS

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 28 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by Sucha Chulaphet: "Why Do All of Thailand's Political Leaders Come From the Military?"]

[Text] Gen Prem's position as political leader has grown weaker and weaker since the collapse of the Prem 4 administration. The reason is that he has been prime minister for many years, but he has not been able to solve the country's problems. All he has succeeded in doing is to keep himself in office for a long time in order to set a new record.

Normally, when the political leader of the government falters, this gives the leaders of the opposition parties a chance to rise to the top. This is the way it should be in a democracy. That is, when the people become dissatisfied with the political leader of the government faction, they must turn and give their support to the political leader of an opposition party.

That is not all that can happen to a political leader who has done a bad job. Even within his own party, there are others who are waiting to seize control of the party from him. This is what it means to be a political leader in a democratic country where the people are the masters of state power and use their power through the political parties and politicians.

But Thailand is an exception. Because when Gen Prem loses his position as political leader, he will not be replaced by the leader of a government party such as Mr Phichai, Maj Gen Chatchai, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi, or even Gen Thianchai or by the leader of an opposition party such as Mr Samak or Mr Uthai. The people mentioned above are all leaders of political parties. They belong to political parties, which are important political organizations in producing political leaders within a democratic system. When Gen Prem falters, he will not be replaced by a politician from a political party. Instead, it will be a military officer, a regular government official, who replaces him, that is, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the present RTA CINC.

This seems unbelievable in a democracy. But it's true in our Thai-style democracy. This has happened so often that it has become the norm. For example, when Gen Kriangsak Chamanan was the prime minister, he encountered problems and quickly lost his position as political leader. His decline meant

a rapid rise in the political fortunes of Gen Prem. At that time, Gen Prem was the RTA CINC, just like Gen Chawalit today. Gen Kriangsak accepted this and allowed Gen Prem to make use of his problems in order to build up the next political leader.

Today, Gen Prem is in the same position that Gen Kriangsak was in then. That is, he is allowing Gen Chawalit to use his weakened position in order to build up the next political leader. If things go according to this scenario, in the future, Gen Chawalit will allow another military figure to replace him when his position starts to crumble.

What this means is that the military is trying to maintain its monopoly on political leadership for decades to come. There will not be any political leaders from the political parties. The leaders of the political parties and other politicians are just "accessories" in the Thai political system. The people are just porters for the political leaders. Today, they have to carry signs, guns, and Prem. This is the extent of the people's participation in politics. They carry signs to support the prime minister. They carry signs in support of revolution. The people who are members of the Volunteer Defense Corps and the People's Volunteers for Development and Self Defense carry weapons. What is sad is that politicians from the political parties have carried Prem, who has decided that the political parties in Thailand will have no future for decades to come.

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CSO: 4207/206

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTION PREPARATION

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by P.V.(reporter): "Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee Issues Notice on the Election of Deputies to the 8th National Assembly and Precinct, District, Ward, Village and Town People's Council Representatives: Mobilizing the Masses To Select and Introduce Outstanding, Worthy Persons for Election to the National Assembly and People's Councils"]

[Text] (SGGP)--As required by law, the Municipal People's Committee recently issued a notice announcing Sunday, 19 April 1987 as the date set by the Council of State for the election of the 8th National Assembly. On the same day, each locality will hold an election of People's Council representatives on the precinct, district, subward, village and equivalent levels.

The municipal People's Committee has also directed the administration agencies on the various levels to closely coordinate with the Fatherland Front Committee and the various mass organizations to insure that the election is truly democratic and complies with the law and to mobilize the masses to select and introduce outstanding, worthy persons for election to the National Assembly and the People's Councils on the various levels.

The end of term review by the People's Councils and People's Committees on the various levels must be conducted in a truly serious manner to create the conditions for the people to contribute constructive opinions concerning the People's Council, the People's Committee and People's Council representatives. The People's Committees of the subwards, villages, precincts and districts must gather and act upon the criticisms and opinions offered by the people.

The directive of the municipal People's Committee also states: at each voting unit, the number of candidates must be greater than the number of representatives to be elected by at least 2 persons so that voters have a choice.

To guarantee that the election achieves good results, is truly democratic and complies with the law, the People's Committees on the various levels will coordinate with the Fatherland Front Committee, the People's Organ of Control and the mass organizations for the purpose of establishing inspection groups from the municipal to the precinct, district, subward and village levels to inspect preparations for the election, election day proceedings and election results.

PROMPT REEXAMINATION OF TERM 'IN TRIBUTE TO THE PARTY' URGED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Chau Ai: "Modifying a Term in Order To Adjust a Point of View"]

[Text] Many persons who have television sets have told me that they watched Nguyen Van Linh and listened to his remarks on the occasion of his visit to wish happy new year to mine workers in Quang Ninh. In his informal conversation with mine workers, the general secretary spoke mainly about the party being the party of the working class and laboring people. Workers, laborers and our fellow countrymen in the other walks of life who feel the need to present to the party their opinions on some subject should send a letter to their Party Committee, to the Central Committee, the Political Bureau or the Secretariat. They should not view the party as the peak of a high mountain that cannot be reached and have no reason to fear when there is a need to offer constructive thoughts to the party.

In light of the recent remarks made by the leader of our party, there is one matter that is truly worthy of our consideration. I am referring to the frequent use by some persons and places of the words "in tribute to the party," as in "record an achievement in tribute to the party" or "the spring literature and art program in tribute to the party." Should we speak and write in this way? In my opinion, we should not. Our party is a revolutionary and scientific party, is a materialist entity, not a religious organization. The communist party, as Marxism-Leninism and the founders of our party, including President Ho, have stressed, is the representative of the interests of the laboring people, is the leader and, at the same time, the loyal servant of the people, not some "supreme being." As the person who founded and forged our party, President Ho's wish was for "the party to be to the people as fish are to the sea. Cadres and party members must be the servants of the people, not revolutionary officials." Thus, our party was born of the people and lives and exists within the hearts and in the hands of the people. Our people are very trustworthy and beloved. They always have and always will support the party. This is why they wholeheartedly try to help to make the party solid and strong. In my opinion, in order for there to be a deeper and stronger feeling of affection between the party and the people and to prevent the party and the people from ever being far apart, we should not use the term "in tribute to the party." It is a term that has something of a feudal ring to it, a term that evokes a feeling which is alien to us, a term

that is contrary to the revolutionary, scientific and mass character of the party. At a time when bureaucracy and remoteness from the masses are quite widespread and serious and our party must remind us of the lesson of utmost importance, namely, that we must "make the people our base," it is even more necessary that we not use this term which reflects a wide distance between the upper and lower levels. Rather, other terms should be used, such as to "congratulate the party," which is more than adequate, as in "emulating to record achievements to congratulate the party on the anniversary of its founding," a "spring literature and art program to congratulate the party on its anniversary"... Only by being practical, only by listening to what the masses have to say and seeing the improper and unwholesome aspects of the relationship between some party organizations, some cadres and party members and the people can we see the adverse effect exerted by the word "tribute" in the relationship between a revolutionary party and the revolutionary masses. Trust in the party, respect for the party are not exhibited in the word "tribute" but in the masses clearly understanding and doing their best to implement the lines, positions and policies of the party, in the masses making the most positive contributions they possibly can to the cause of building and defending the fatherland, the immediate objectives being to help to strongly stimulate the process of adopting a new approach and enthusiastically performing the important jobs set forth by the 6th Congress.

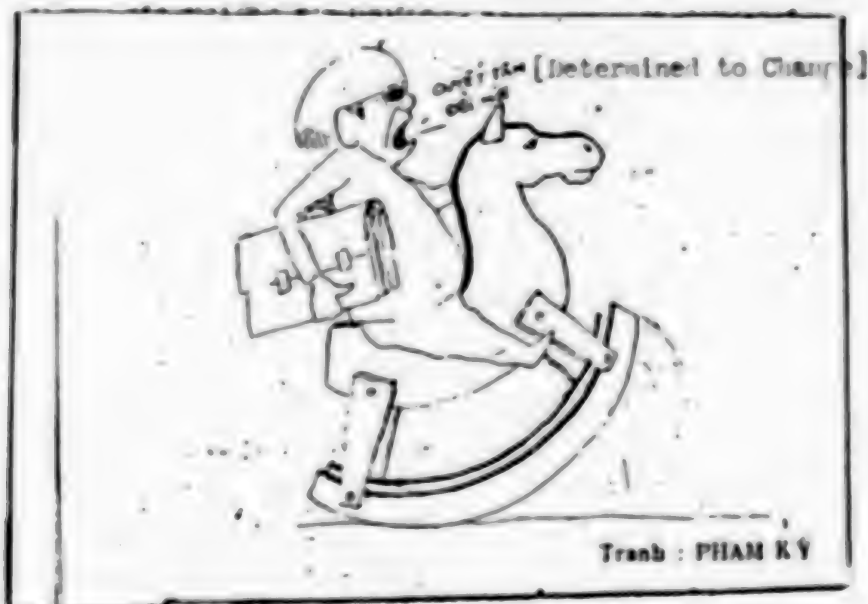
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CSO: 4209/359

BUREAUCRATIC RESPONSE TO LEADERSHIP CALL FOR CHANGE SATIRIZED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 11 Apr 87 p 4

[Cartoon]



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CSO: 4209/455

CONTENTS OF MARCH 1987 ISSUE OF TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN

BK011356 Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Mar 87 [p 72]

[Text] Following are the contents of the March 1987 issue of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN:

1. Article by Lieutenant General Dang Vu Kiep: "To Make Youths in the Army Surge Forward to meet the needs of National Defense and Construction," pointing to important strategic position of youths in the struggle for national defense and construction and stressing the need to improve the quality of youth-related work in the army. (PP 1-8, 15)
2. Article by Major General Nguyen Tu Cuong: "Combat Art of the Sapper Corps," dealing with the need to constantly improve combat art of the sapper corps to ensure that it suits the law and new conditions of armed struggle in the people's war for the defense of the socialist fatherland. (PP 9-15)
3. Article by Major General Doan Hong Son: "Combat Training on the Frontline," on measures adopted by the P Army Corps to ensure that all units undergo intensive training while performing combat duty on the frontline. (PP 16-22)
4. Article by Colonel Vo Khac Ve: "Training in Accordance with Combat Duty of Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia," attributing achievements recorded by Vietnamese Army volunteers in Cambodia over the past years to, among other factors, progress in their training activities while on combat duty. (PP 23-29)
5. Article by Colonel Ho Thanh Minh: "The Air Force's System of Airfields, Ricefields, Orchards, Fish Ponds, and Pigsties," urging all Air Force units to build ricefields, orchards, fish ponds, and pigsties near their airfields to serve as on-the-spot rear service bases. (PP 30-35)
6. Article by Colonel Hoang Cao: "The Methods of Combining Local People's War With the War Fought by Regular Army Corps in Campaigns at Military Regions and Army Corps Levels," stressing the need to apply the methods of closely combining local people's war with the war fought by regular army corps in national defense. (PP 36-41)

7. Article by Colonel Nguyen Phuc Thuc: "Combat Activities of District Military Fortresses on the Northern Border," dealing with the important role of northern border districts as military fortresses in the people's war for national defense. (PP 42-47)
8. Article by Major General Bui Cong Ai: "Renovation and Change In the Way of Thinking," reflecting determination of the Huong Giang Army Corps to effect new changes in every aspect, especially the way of thinking, in compliance with the sixth party congress resolution. (PP 48-51)
9. Article by Major general Nguyen Nam Thang: "Live and Work in Accordance with the Law Means Renovation," urging cadres of all army units to live and work in accordance with the Constitution and law. (PP 51-54)
10. Article by Major General Bui Phan Ky: "Some Initial Thoughts About Renovation of Thinking in Military Affairs," presenting the author's thoughts concerning the need to renovate thinking in military activities.
11. Article by Thanh Lam: "Pakistan in the Strategic Schemes of the United States and China in South Asia," noting Washington's military aid to Pakistan over the past years and exposing collusion between this country and the United States and China against countries in South Asia such as India and Afghanistan. (PP 59-65)
12. Article by Tran Trong: "The Role of Military Planning in Modern War," noting increase in publication of books in Western countries on military planning in recent years and views of U.S. and other Western military circles on this matter. (PP 66-70)

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CSO: 4200/617

WIDESPREAD THEFT, CORRUPTION REVEALED BY FORMER OFFICIAL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Huu Tho: "Do You Know...?"]

[Text] It had been a long time since we had last met. My friend, once the leader of a locality, then an agency, is now retired and living in a subward. On several previous occasions, whenever he met someone I knew, he would send word to me: "Tell him to stop by and see me. I have many things I want to tell him. If my friend the journalist wants to know more about the actual situation, tell him to come here."

He was very happy when I stopped by to visit. He called his wife and children and told them to prepare a meal for me because we had not seen each other for a long time and had much to discuss. In the 1 year that he has been living with the citizens of the subward, it seems that he has learned a good deal. He remarked that I, too, had accomplished quite a bit and that he did not consider this to be unfair. Many rows of multistory housing and numerous enterprises now stand where there was once a stagnant pond. When he was still in school, one spot was so overgrown that few people traveled through it at nightfall for fear of losing their way. Now, it is a crowded and bustling area of schools, stores and housing. But, with the subject being building, there were many other things to relate. There's the theft of cement, iron and steel, sold to get rich when large amounts are stolen or traded for lunch when only small amounts are taken. The scale of this theft is so large that even trucks are brought in to haul materials away. Around the worksite, several rows of housing, all constructed of materials belonging to the state, have sprung up. Bricks are taken from roads, the holes are filled in with sand and the courses of bricks rise in return for how many lunches no one knows. One section of newly constructed road was dug up and repaved with brick as many as four times in the space of several years. Now, it has been paved with asphalt but it is still too early to tell if that will remain in place. Along new roads and streets electric wires stretch back and forth in temporary hookups like the kind found at worksites. Now that it is we who are building everything, we are not rebuilding what was left behind by the colonialists and imperialists but tearing these projects down. When you are poor, you are poor, but what gets me mad is that we are not that poor and could be doing better. Then, he said: "From what I see and the stories I hear each day at home and on the streets, I know what the quality of projects is. Even when

they say things are built well, the quality is only so-so. And, you have to be especially skeptical about projects built to celebrate certain occasions. Uncured lime is used in mortar. Walls that are not dry are whitewashed. Lights are left on all night to finish a piece of work. And, when this work is completed, workers run out of materials and have to wait many days for more to arrive. Streets are cleaned and recleaned only to be strewn with trash again a few days after the meeting is over. But don't you speak out against these things and lose your prestige as a writer. I say this because I respect you."

He talked to me about his housing complex as though he had made a new discovery. The country is experiencing difficulties and it is only natural that the country's difficulties be reflected in each household. And these are difficulties that should be endured by everyone. However, this is not the way it is. The difficulties we face are common difficulties but complaints arise when all these difficulties are shoved onto families who earn an honest living. He said: "Don't think that everyone who has a large-scale operation is rich. This is the case with some persons, but we shouldn't generalize. There is nothing wrong with skilled persons who earn an honest living becoming rich. In practice, many shocking things occur. The people know all about them. The most prosperous households usually have someone engaged in trade, working at a state store and so forth, and there is never one day that they lack food. Then, there's the 'corporation' and 'export-import' men. You see large trucks, lots of trucks, bringing items to their homes. When Tet comes, the trucks bringing gifts have to get in line and wait their turn. Also, there's the 'uncles' who drive trucks, drive busses, work on ocean vessels...who somehow are able to spend money like water. And such things are happening not just with individuals who make money dishonestly. The same thing is occurring between state agencies. If you are a friend who has three grown children, full-time jobs are given to all of them. To see this, all you have to do is take a look at what happened during the recent Tet. Two younger children are being 'carried' along by the eldest child, who was a good student, rose straight to the top, is a diligent person, earned his M.A. degree and now earns a high salary. The younger children, who were poor students and do not work for the state as diligently as their older brother, were 'given' by their agency three times as much meat and rice along with cash and have a more comfortable life. Can it really be true that the crooked path is the shortest, not the direct path? Does this not defy the theorems of geometry? When dishonest persons are not punished, there is the growing danger that persons of conscience will find it difficult to maintain their integrity and negative phenomena will assume a very troubling society-wide character." But he then went on to say that his neighborhood is very fair about things. Some educators and doctors are not permitted to go overseas. Some persons working at enterprises and agencies live very wholesome and honest lives and set very good examples. The households that live on money illegally earned, who show off what they have and spend money like water, are utterly despised by the other residents! He smiled contentedly as if to express pride in his honest life. He repeated the saying: "Anything that can be bought with money is cheap" as if to confirm that spiritual values and true prestige in the eyes of the people are priceless. Nevertheless, I still sense some reluctance in his smile and his argument as though he were consoling and encouraging himself!

He told me many more things. He also gave me the addresses of many of the persons about whom he spoke. However, even though he is a close friend, I did not want to immediately believe things that have not been investigated. I said to my friend: "These are things that are occurring in your own locality. As a former leader, you have some responsibility for them, don't you? Why do you not now complain about them as someone who is outside the situation?" Who would have suspected that these plain words of mine would evoke such a serious reply on his part: "In the past, when I was responsible, I did not know what was happening. True, there were some persons who knew, but because they themselves were involved, they did nothing. They had no intention of doing anything. As for myself, I only had a general idea of what was happening. Anyone who had specific knowledge did not act upon what they knew..."

In summary, this situation is not new. When he was in a position of responsibility, he rarely had a chance to relax, to live the normal life of a citizen. Everyone he met either requested instructions from him or submitted reports to him. It must be said that he knew more than a little about the situation but most of what he knew he learned through reports and a good many of these reports were either falsified or submitted by flatterers or by persons who were afraid of him. Consequently, the situation was usually distorted and not fully stated. Being unable to live a normal life certainly did not make him a happy man. But even he, whenever we met and talked about negative phenomena in his locality or the agency of which he was in charge, seemed to recoil, afraid that his superiors would "misunderstand" his achievements. As a result, he, too, only listened to information from one source, kinds of information that were kinds he wanted to hear. Actually, not everyone is like him. He's a very intelligent person, but when he held much power, he knew little or did not know all that there was to know.

In the final analysis, knowing something is only our first contact with the world outside us. Knowing something's essence can be called having a thorough understanding in order to deal with this thing in an accurate manner by means of concrete actions. To reach this point, many painstaking efforts must be made.

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CSO: 4209/377

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON INVESTMENT, CONSTRUCTION BANK

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Phan Ngoc Tuong, Minister of Building: "Investment and Construction Management in Our Country"]

[Text] During the past 30 years (1957-1987), in addition to our people's enterprise of building socialism and defending the fatherland, the Vietnam Investment and Construction Bank has contributed importantly to the great undertaking of building the nation's material-technical bases.

By means of making grants, providing credit, settling accounts, and managing capital investment funds, the bank has played a role in serving and supervising the process of investing in and building hundreds of large-scale projects and thousands of medium-scale and small-scale projects, including projects of decisive importance to the national economy, including many energy, chemicals, agriculture, light industry, cultural-social, and other projects, especially such large projects as the Song Da hydroelectricity project, the Pha Lai thermoelectricity project, the Hanoi machinery enterprise, the Vung Tau oil-and-gas project, the Thang Long bridge, the Lao Cai apatite project, the Cao Bang tin project, the Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement mills, the Minh Phuong textile mill, the Vinh Phu paper mill, etc.

However, during the recent period there has been an increasingly serious imbalance in investment and construction in many respects: between the goals and completion rate of each project and investment capital, and between investment capital the supplying of materials, equipment, fuel, and energy. Especially, during the last quarter of 1985 and the first quarter of 1986 the need for investment capital suddenly increased, many sectors and localities had to suspend a large number of projects which were being constructed, and there was insufficient investment capital to settle accounts regarding many completed projects. With regard to many projects, including key national projects, financial projections were not revised and investment plans supplemented to keep pace with the changing prices and the increasing of

salaries, allowances, administrative expenses, etc., and sources of income were not promptly supplemented (because the construction estimates were not adjusted in time). Meanwhile, the prices of warehoused materials and equipment were recalculated at levels 9 or 10 times higher than the old prices, which made the financial situations of the construction units, which were already tense, to become even more difficult.

In view of that situation, many investment and construction bank branches in Song Da, Bim Son, the cities of Bac Ninh and Xuan Giao (Vinh Phu-Hoang Lien Son), Hoach Thach, the municipalities of Da Mang and Hai Phong, and Tri An, continually monitored the situation and took the initiative in overcoming obstacles and difficulties regarding capital for the construction units, such as setting new norms for circulating capital, participating in moving materials stagnating in warehouses, making rational payments for completed construction volumes or items, encouraging the payment of overdue debts, lending supplementary circulating capital and meeting urgent temporary needs, etc. Therefore, in such places, although there was always a very great need for capital and cash, and often unexpected expenses, which exceeded the limits of the local bank branches, the banks met the needs for capital and cash. Especially in the case of key national projects, the banks created conditions regarding capital so that the units could construct without interruption, meet the scheduled goals, and fulfill the legal annual plans.

However, when we review capital construction during the recent period the following over-all picture is revealed: dispersion, spreading resources thin, failure to concentrate resource and lack of completeness. Management was centralized and bureaucratic, and restrictive because of constraining systems, regulations, and procedures. But there was also a lack of centralization in implementing the major policies regarding investment and construction. That situation led to projects outside the plan infringing on projects included in the plan, and the material, technical, and financial resources were greatly dispersed. In many places there appeared metamorphosed "organization" regarding construction planning which, by means of "underground economic activities" and many different "channeling" activities, siphoned off state materials and capital without passing through the bank system. Also by that means, state materials and equipment were slipped out to the free market, which created much confusion economically and socially. For that reason, we could not manage and accurately evaluate construction costs, effectiveness, and quality based on standards and specifications promulgated by the state.

Furthermore, the autonomy of the basic state construction units was not respected and there was no policy to encourage the flexible use of the existing production capabilities in construction with high economic effectiveness. The nonproduction forces in capital construction and in society as a whole were too large and exceeded the scale of investment capital

and the projects requiring management.

To overcome that situation, we believe that in the coming period there will be required not only management of capital investment by the bank, but also a renovation of and close coordination by the planning and financial organs, in order to highly concentrate manpower and materiel to carry out the three objective programs (foodstuffs, consumer goods, and export goods), while also creating new order in capital construction.

With a restricted point of view, and within the framework of a newspaper article, we would like to recommend the following.

1. The strict implementation of the principle of democratic centralism in capital construction, on the basis of which to establish order and discipline in investment and construction. The bank must take the initiative in coordinating with the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance in inspecting and controlling, first of all with regard to the project items and sources of investment capital, especially sources outside the state budget. At the same time, the bank must coordinate with the ministries managing the projects in order to have concentrated, selected investment, and especially to ensure the intensity of investment in the key state projects. All economic-administrative measures must be employed to compel all investments, no matter what the source, to be made via the bank.

There must be a priority policy with regard to projects included in the plan. At the same time, there must be a system of taxes and penalties with regard to projects in which funds are invested outside the plan.

With its role of serving as three centers--a credit center, an accounts settlement center, and a cash center--the bank must resolutely struggle to stop and eliminate the "underground economic activities" of metamorphosed design and construction "organizations," under many different guises, so that they can arbitrarily raise prices, evade taxes on profits, and cause havoc in the management of materials, equipment, and cash.

2. Respect the autonomy of basic units in finance especially in using capital. Truly making planning the central concern in order to create conditions for the basic units to have full authority to determine norms in the framework of plans that have been approved, the bank must not intervene and consider for approval each item and each installment of credit, which would create much paperwork, confusion, and red-tape for the basic units. With regard to the state construction units, the bank must create all favorable conditions for the, to take the initiative, be creative, and grow, and play a leading role in capital construction. The bank must set aside much time and effort for determining the investment policies and economic-technical justifications, planning investment, analyzing economic effectiveness of

investment in construction and, especially, closely monitor the basic construction units in order to have a timely effect, encourage the units to keep to the construction schedule, and ensure high quality and effectiveness. Only thereby can the bank's economic and commercial accounting truly have significance, for the bank's income is derived primarily from redistribution from construction.

3. The renovation of capital construction management must be intended to reduce the construction period, lower costs, and improve the quality and effectiveness of investment. A matter of decisive importance in increasing the effectiveness of investment is reducing the construction period, especially under the present conditions, when world science and technology are developing strongly and have become direct production forces. Therefore, when determining the total construction time of a construction project we must at the same time determine the intensity of development in correct accordance with the slogan "concentration, definitiveness, and completeness."

In the present situation, investment capital provided from the state budget ordinarily not being sufficient and financial disbursements always being in the form of bank loans, the bank is not capable of supplying sufficient capital to investing organizations so that they can pay contractors, which results in the situation of construction cadres and workers not being paid salaries on time and the basic units lacking capital to buy raw materials, and causes waste because of interruptions during construction. The lives of the construction workers and cadres become even more difficult.

Therefore, the bank must provide capital in conjunction with the planning and financial organs, and not only draft plans regarding investment capital, disbursements, credit, and cash but, equally important, balance the volume of materials and equipment serving capital construction. There must be a close relationship between the state bank and the investment bank in order to coordinate inspection and control in capital construction. At the same time there must be effective policies and measures to ensure the timely supplying of cash to the basic units. The bank must improve the forms of settling accounts without using cash so that they can be appropriate, convenient, and rapid, to reduce the amount of money in circulations, and increase the purchasing power of money.

We understand that in all socialist countries investment funds are obtained primarily from accumulation by the national economy. Therefore, the Investment and Construction Bank plays an especially important role because it exercises control and supervision to ensure the correct use of socialist accumulation funds in building the material-technical base of socialism, while also encouraging the construction organizations to do a good job of implementing economic accounting and socialist commercial practices.

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CSO: 4209/463

MARINE PRODUCTS MINISTER DISCUSSES SECTOR TASKS, TARGETS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Apr 87 p 3

[Interview with Nguyen Tan Trinh, the minister of marine products: "Supporting Domestic Consumption and Exports, the Two Major Targets of the Marine Products Sector; date and place not specified]

[Text] Ocean fishermen are entering the fishing season, the first season for implementing the resolution of the Sixth Party Congress. Nguyen Tan Trinh, the minister of Marine Products, was interviewed by a QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reporter on the problems in changing the commercial production management mechanism.

[Question] The marine products sector plays an important role in the economic life of the country and in the implementation of the party's three major economic programs. Before I ask you about the tasks and targets of the sector during the period 1987-1990, would you tell us about the potential of our country's marine products sector?

[Answer] Our waters are tropical waters with special economic zones. Our broad territorial waters have many sources of profits. Our waters are filled with many types of marine products of high export value. Our rivers, lakes, and marshes are teeming with fresh- and brackish-water fish. We have great capabilities for raising fish. At present, our country does not have the technical capabilities to survey all our ocean resources fully and accurately. But the production realities have shown that our country's marine products potential is very large. In 1986, even though there was a serious loss of balance in materials and raw materials, prices fluctuated greatly, and many areas were hit by floods, fish catches still reached 840,906 tons.

[Question] How can the potential of the marine products sources be exploited? Would you give a specific example using a particular coastal area, such as the western Nam Bo coastal area?

[Answer] The western Nam Bo coastal area has many rich sources of profit and many concentrated fishing grounds having both high yields and great economic value. In particular, there are marine products of export value. About 450-500,000 tons of marine products can be caught here every year. This includes

approximately 30-35,000 tons of shrimp and 10,000 tons of squid. But today, actual catches are very low, averaging about 160-180,000 tons a year, which includes about 15-18,000 tons of shrimp. Besides this, there are about 175,000 hectares where shrimp and fish can be raised, but only about 30,000 tons are being harvested each year.

[Question] Why haven't we fully exploited the existing sources of marine products?

[Answer] There are many reasons, but the main reason is that our country's fishing industry is still a small, coastal-oriented industry. There is little stability, and the fishing forces continue to decline in size. Because the export of marine products has expanded, we have imported many additional boats and nets. In 1986, the sector's corporations purchased more than 1,000 bahts and more than 500 tons of nets. More than \$12.5 million was spent to import parts and equipment for the fishing forces. But we were still unable to overcome the above situation. Because during the past 10 years, we have lost about 38,240 workers a year through attrition while only about 25,000 a year have entered the industry. The boat construction and repair industry does not produce enough parts to support the fishing industry. The ocean, fresh-water, and brackish-water areas have not been used efficiently because of the lack of implements, capital, and rational policies.

[Question] The marine products sector is playing a role in implementing the grain-food-exports program. Would you discuss the guidelines, tasks, targets, and principal measures for implementing this program?

[Answer] The sector's guideline is to emphasize fishing and piscicultural activities along with solving the processing and transportation problems in order to satisfy domestic and export requirements. In order to accomplish this, the sector will increase investments and expand the policies in order to exploit every water area that can be used to raise marine products. The sector's target is to manifest our strength throughout the country in order to produce 1 million tons of marine products by 1990. Of this, 800,000 tons will be used to support domestic consumption, including products to support the people directly and products to support raising poultry and livestock. Approximately 200,000 tons will be delivered to the central echelon. The remaining amount will be used on the spot. In order to satisfy domestic consumer needs, the sites have been assigned the following tasks:

The coastal provinces (including Dong Thap, Long An, An Giang, and Hai Hung) must satisfy the consumer needs of the local targets concerning all types of aquatic products.

The mountain, midlands, and lowlands provinces must promote piscicultural activities so that they become self-sufficient. The ministry will provide these localities only with processed goods such as fish sauce and dried goods. An effort will be made to provide each household with 4-5 liters of fish sauce per year (converted to fish sauce equivalent).

The sector's business corporations are responsible for providing goods to Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, the armed forces, the industrial zones, and the

mountainous border provinces and providing fish meal to support animal husbandry.

[Question] On what is this based? Can the mountain and midlands provinces become self-sufficient in producing aquatic products?

[Answer] The results in raising fish in streams, cages, salt-water ponds, and other water sources in the Central Highlands and northern border provinces during the past period show that these places have the capabilities to become self-sufficient in producing aquatic products.

[Question] Would you tell us about the export tasks?

[Answer] The sector's export norm is to export products worth \$150-170 million by 1990. The norm for the period 1986-1990 is \$620-650 million. Exports are becoming the most balanced and the chief capability for marine products production. Because of this, we are encouraging every area that has sources of water for producing export goods of economic value. However, in the coming years, shrimp, squid, and seaweed will be the main types of goods in terms of both quantity and value. By 1990, we will be catching 50,000 tons of shrimp in the ocean and raising 35,000 tons in brackish-water areas. Lobster catches will increase from the current 6,400 tons to 12,000 tons. We will promote catching squid in order to increase catches to 15,000 tons based on the cooperative program with the Soviet Union. An effort will be made to increase the amount of dried seaweed from 200 tons to 1,500 tons.

[Question] What measures is the marine products sector using in order to complete the tasks and hit the targets?

[Answer] The most thorough measure is to build a rational structure and rearrange production throughout the sector. As for ocean fishing, in the coming years, coastal operations will continue to account for the greatest percentage. A rational pattern must be built with respect to catching surface and bottom fish, shrimp and squid, and special export products. Open-sea fishing operations must gradually be expanded. The fishing grounds must be moved in order to achieve greater results. Along with maintaining the existing capabilities, an effort must be made to improve the boats and make innovations in the profession based on expanding the fishing forces in order to catch 700,000 tons by 1990 (in 1986, the catch was 598,040 tons).

At the same time, production at the fishing sites must be reorganized. The three main fishing sites are the Gulf of Tonkin, the area off Tuan Hai, and the area off Minh Hai and Kien Giang. The ministry will coordinate things with the localities in order to reorganize production. In 1987, production will be reorganized in the fishing grounds off Kien Giang and Minh Hai in order to gain experience. Together with the local state fishing enterprises, the Haiphong Federated Marine Products Enterprise is organizing fishing activities, carrying out rear service activities for the fishing boats, and gathering together products. Based on this, it will establish a federated corporation to exploit the marine products off the coast of western Nam Bo.

As for rearing aquatic products, the sector must gradually improve the contract and tax policies in order to stimulate the state, collective, and family sectors to expand the rearing of aquatic products throughout the country. The area for rearing brackish-water shrimp must be increased by designating areas to safeguard natural species. The target is 200-220,000 hectares and a yield of approximately 25,000 tons by 1990. Suitable amounts of money must be invested in order to speed up the planting of seaweed in marshy areas.

The fry system must be built and perfected from the central echelon to the localities. Efforts must be concentrated on basically solving the propagation problems (shrimp, fish, and seaweed). As for processing, the equipment must be rearranged and expanded, and the system for processing marine products must be rebuilt and synchronized based on the routes, raw material zones, and distribution points. The processing of cooked feed must be increased, and the number of storehouses at the distribution centers must be increased. In key areas such as Phu Quoc, Rach Gia, Phan Thiet, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Quang Nam-Danang, Cua Hoi, Cat Hai, and Hon Gai, fish sauch production installations having a capacity of 2 million liters a year or more will be built in order to actively deliver good to the central echelon.

The system of machinery for building and repairing boats must continue to be solidified and expanded, and parts must be produced. Priority must be given to building fishing docks.

[Question] Would you tell us what will be done in the coming years to support the troops and people living along the border?

[Answer] During the past several years, the marine products sector has made an effort to help and guide many military units stationed along the border in organizing fish rearing activities. We have coordinated things with the military supplies sector to process and supply dried fish, fish sauce, fish paste, fish meal, and soup powder to the soldiers and people living along the border. As a result of using the technical advances in processing, the quality of these goods is better. In the coming years, the marine products sector will continue to coordinate things with the military rear service sector in order to improve wrappers, increase cooked food products, and have packages of a suitable weight that are convenient to use. There will be packages containing rations for single individuals, three-man teams, and squads. The guideline is, "improve quality, increase variety, and increase convenience for transportation and use." We regard this as a responsibility that the marine products sector must fulfill in order to contribute to carrying out the task of coordinating the economy with national defense.

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CSO: 4209/462

MARINE PRODUCTS SECTOR GUIDELINES IN LIGHT OF 6TH CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Mar 87 p 1

[Article: "Endeavoring To Implement the Resolution of the 6th Party Congress: the Marine Products Sector Attaches Importance to Both Fishing and Cultivation and Takes Steps To Provide Good Product Processing and Transportation To Meet Domestic and Export Needs"]

[Text] With the aim of achieving the targets of 870,000 tons of marine products in 1987 and 1 million tons in 1990, the marine products sector has adopted guidelines for the years ahead of attaching importance to both fishing and cultivation in conjunction with providing good product processing and transportation in order to meet domestic needs and rapidly increase its exports.

To meet the domestic need for marine products, the sector will gradually stabilize the quantity of marine products allocated to meet the needs of each consumer group and each area. The coastal provinces, including Dong Thap, An Giang, Long An and Hai Hung Provinces, will meet their own local needs for the various types of marine products. The mountain and midland provinces will increase the cultivation of marine products. The business corporations of the sector will supply marine products to the major municipalities, the industrial centers, the border provinces and the armed forces. To date, the marine products sectors of 12 provinces and municipalities have taken over everything from the production and processing to the retail sale of marine products to the consumer.

The marine products sector will continue to amend its policies and increase its investments in many different areas of the sector with the aim of encouraging localities and basic production units to make full use of all bodies of water that can be used to cultivate marine products. Those bodies of water managed by basic state-operated units and collectives which are not being fully utilized will be loaned or contracted out to the people in order to expand production. The amount of area under the cultivation of brackish water shrimp will be rapidly increased, which will include zoning areas for the preservation of natural shrimp species, in an effort to achieve an output of 25,000 tons of shrimp from 200,000-220,000 hectares under cultivation in 1990. Money, technical materials and labor will be invested in rapidly increasing the cultivation of algae in marshes.

In the years ahead, the various coastal fishing trades will continue to account for a large percentage of the sector's output. Surface fishing, bottom fishing and the harvesting of shrimp, squid and special products for exportation will be improved and efficiently structured. The harvesting of marine products in the open sea will gradually be expanded and ships will be promptly moved to new fishing grounds with the aim of achieving high production efficiency. In the major fishing grounds, such as the offshore waters of Kien Giang and Minh Hai Provinces, the Haiphong Marine Products Federated Enterprise, along with local fishing units will combine fishing operations with rear area support and services for the fishing boats of fishermen and the collection of products and will gradually establish a joint fishing-marine products commercial corporation in the offshore waters of western Nam Bo. Marine product processing plants and storage facilities will be reorganized, expanded and supplied with additional equipment. New construction will be coordinated by line (one being raw material production areas and the other being markets). An ice production system will be constructed with the aim of providing all the ice needed to preserve marine products. In key areas, such as Phu Quoc, Rach Gia, Phan Thiet, Nghia Binh and so forth, fish sauce production units with a capacity of 2 million liters per year or more will be built.

Efforts to establish and strengthen socialist production relations within the fishing industry and improve social life within coastal areas will continue to be promoted. Together with reorganizing the fishing industry, the marine products sector, together with localities and basic units, will reorganize fishing villages so that fishermen have much better production conditions and are able to improve their material and spiritual lives.

In the exportation of marine products, the sector will take the initiative in expanding those trades that produce exports, and the variety of products processed for exportation, and will attach importance to improving product quality and stabilizing the product line of goods that are exported. On the basis of reorganizing production, investments will be made in intensive development and capital will be concentrated in key projects in order to quickly put processing and storage facilities into use supporting domestic consumption and export activities. The sector will continue to strengthen its apparatus from the central to the local and basic levels by reducing the size of the indirect work force, eliminating intermediary elements in production-business and state management and adopting a new work style, thereby increasing the sector's efficiency in every area of its work.

7809

CMH: 8209/183

NEW POLICY ON SMALL INDUSTRY-HANDICRAFTS SALARIES ISSUED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 10 Apr 87 p 1

[Article: "Municipal People's Committee Issues Decision on Salary Policy for Small Industry-Handicrafts Cooperatives"]

[Text] On 7 April 1987 the Municipal People's Committee issued a decision on the salary policy for small industry-handicrafts cooperatives with economic contract relations with the state, the contents of which are as follows:

Article 1: It is hereby temporarily stipulated that the salaries of production workers in small industry-handicrafts cooperatives with economic contract relations with the state are included in the state contracting payments at an average rate of 7,000 to 7,300 dong per month.

That average salary level includes price disparity payments for the five essential goods which the municipality is selling at wholesale prices to workers in small industry-handicrafts cooperatives with economic contract relations with the state, in accordance with Decision No 319/QD, dated 4 August 1986, and the cost of living index for goods included in the salary policy.

In order to maintain the workers' incomes, every quarter the director of the State Price Commission and the director of the Municipal Small Industry-Handicrafts Cooperative Federation must, on the basis of changes in the index of market prices, adjust the above-mentioned average salary level so that it can be in accord with the actual situation.

Article 2: The average salary level mentioned in Article 1 is included in production expenses, and are not part of taxable profits when determining the amount of commercial income tax the small industry-handicrafts cooperative must pay..

Article 3: The collection of commercial income taxes from small industry-

handicrafts cooperatives replaces Article 3 in the temporary decision regarding the application of some points of the tax policy promulgated in accordance with Decision No 134/CS, dated 12 January 1967, of the Municipal People's Committee.

Article 4: This Decision is effective as of 1 April 1967. The directors of the Financial Service and the Price Commission, the heads of the industrial-commercial tax branch offices, the director of the Municipal Small Industry-Handicrafts Federation, and the people's committees of the wards, districts, and cities are responsible for coordinating in organizing guidance and overseeing the implementation of this decision.

3018

CMV: 4303/474

GOALS OF HANOI SMALL INDUSTRY-HANDICRAFTS SECTOR SET

Hanoi THIEN CONG NGHIEP THI CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 17 Apr 67 p 3

[Article: "Principal Goals of the Small Industry-Handicrafts Sector in 1987"]

[Text] Some General Goals:

The total value of small industry-handicrafts output will amount to 55,617 billion dong, an increase of 12.5 percent over 1986.

The total export index of the four product groups managed by the cooperative federation will amount to 104.5 million rubles-dollars, an increase of 13.3 percent over 1986. Consumer goods will amount to 40.44 billion dong, an increase of 14 percent over 1986.

At least 110,00 additional workers will be employed by the small industry-handicrafts production sector.

Small Industry-Handicrafts Will Serve the Three Major Economic Programs

Small industry-handicrafts production will be developed in all three areas--the municipalities, the lowlands, and the mountain region--with special attention to the large cities, such as Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, the provinces with developed small industry-handicrafts forces and traditional trades, and the concentrated raw materials areas. It will be strongly developed in both the specialized and semi-specialized sectors in agricultural cooperatives, and the economic components will be used to produce consumer goods and export goods.

Regarding the food production program, there must be a specific plan to serve agricultural production, from intensive cultivation and increasing labor productivity to meeting needs regarding transportation, maintenance, and the processing, storage, and marketing of agricultural products, produce sufficient quantities of ordinary and improved implements, and produce part of the replacement parts for agricultural products, construction materials,

and such tools and facilities as knives, axes, and fishing boats for forestry and fishing.

We will further increase the production capacity of the food processing installations, especially those processing manioc, corn, potatoes, and the other kind of vegetables and subsidiary food crops, while also fulfilling the requirements of marketing agricultural products, improving the people's diet, and exporting. The primary products will be the processing of 320,000 tons of sugar and honey and 66 million liters of dipping sauce.

Regarding the consumer goods program, we will mobilize all labor forces in the specialized and semi-specialized sectors, the individual handicrafts sector, and the family economic sector in producing consumer goods, especially the essential and ordinary goods produced from domestic raw materials.

Regarding clothing, we will produce 135 million meters of cloth of all kinds, 100 million meters of mosquito netting, and 120 million wash cloths.

Regarding education, we will produce 85,000 tons of paper and other cultural products.

The other consumer goods: We will strongly develop porcelain (an increase of 23.3 percent over 1986), glass (an increase of 1.8 percent), bicycle parts (25.6 percent), aluminum goods (an increase of 14.3 percent), etc. We will expand the forms of repair services of an industrial nature in order to serve in a practical manner the lives of the people (the repair of electrical appliances, machinery, bicycles, motorcycles, etc.).

Regarding the export program we will promote the production of traditional handicrafts and artistic goods in the four product groups managed directly by the sector.

Guidance will be concentrated on improving the quality of the handicraft-artistic goods, and efforts will be made to attain a value of 22 million rubles-dollars for products made from rush, 4 million rubles-dollars for products made from corn husks and coconut fibers, 7 million rubles-dollars for such artistic goods as laquerware, carvings, silver-plated items, and 16 million rubles-dollars for embroidery items and lace. The value of rattan and bamboo items will amount to 30 million. The value of woolen rugs will amount to 14.4 million, and the value of jute rugs will amount to 10.6 million.

9/16

CS: 4209/1/11

SMALL INDUSTRY-HANDICRAFTS SECTOR 1986 DATA PUBLISHED

Hanoi TIEM CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 17 Apr 87 p 3

[Article: "In 1986 Total Value of Small Industry Output Amounts to 49.44 Billion Dong, 100.1 Percent of the Plan; Value of Exports Amounts to 5.15 Billion Dong, 98.9 Percent of the Plan; 30 Provinces and Municipalities Have Higher Output Value Than in 1985"]

[Text] According to initial statistical data, in 1986 the sector's total production value was 49.44 billion dong, which was 100.1 percent of the annual plan (the northern provinces had a total production value of 12.807 billion dong and the southern provinces had a production value of 36.64 billion dong). It amounted to 51.4 percent of all industrial production (including the small industry-handicrafts sector) and 66 percent of the total value of consumer goods produced by local industry.

The total value of export goods produced by the small industry-handicrafts sector was 5.15 billion dong, 98.9 percent of the plan. The rattan-bamboo-leaf product group attained 100 percent, the artistic handicrafts group attained 97.8 percent, and the woollen and jute goods group attained 100 percent of the plan.

Thirty localities in 40 provinces, municipalities, and special zones had production values greater than in 1985, many principal products did not attain the plan norms. In some localities the total output value of export goods declined seriously and many production installations did not have sufficient work.

The small industry-handicrafts economic sectors all tended to develop. However, because nearly all of the localities had policies to encourage the economic components to participate in small industry-handicrafts production, the rate of development of the sectors that have not yet been collectivized was greater than that of the collectivized sectors. The value of production of individual small industry and handicrafts accounted for 38.9 percent of the

total. Handicrafts in agriculture increased 32.7 percent over 1985.

Responding to the emulation movement to achieve accomplishments to celebrate the Party Congress and the first Spring Traditional Crafts Competition, the sector built 582 projects and produced 4,465 new products. The quality of many products improved. In 1986 10 products of the small industry-handicrafts sector were awarded quality seals by the state, but poor-quality and counterfeit goods were still produced, especially in the cooperative team and individual handicrafts sectors.

5/16

CCO: 4209/464

NEW POLICIES, LAWS ON SCIENCE, INVESTMENTS SUGGESTED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Feb 87 p 2

[Excerpt from report by Tran Ngoc Con, deputy director of the Industrial Service, at the 2nd Municipal Scientific-Technical Conference: "Appropriate Investments Must Be Made in Scientific and Technical Forces"]

[Text]...On the occasion of this 2nd Municipal Scientific-Technical Conference, allow us to make a number of suggestions to the city and the Party Central Committee with a view toward helping to bring about a change in our thinking, particularly our economic thinking, to adopt the new management and organizational mechanism--and also to support the effective implementation of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum:

1) We should have an appropriate salary and benefit policy concerning "gray matter," one very much higher than the current policy, in order to tap the "gray matter" of technical cadres and engineers. While we are not prepared to specifically say how much is appropriate, if this policy basically resolves the difficulties being encountered in their everyday lives, our engineers and technical cadres will make extensive use of their "gray matter." We currently have many competent engineers but they must moonlight, maybe raise hogs or chickens, to earn a living. This is a waste of "gray matter," one that has persisted for many years.

The "gray matter" salary and benefit policy must be clear and specific. If it is a policy that only sets general guidelines, it will not produce any results. For example, if a person is qualified in a foreign language (that is, if he has a degree in a foreign language), how large of a monetary allowance will he receive? If someone makes an innovation or is the head of a successful research project, will he be allowed to participate in in-service training or go overseas in order to broaden his knowledge?

2) The state should raise the norm on the number of research students and students in practical training for the city. In 1986, the entire city had only one research student. This norm is one that is requested by the city. Thus, the city can be considered as not even having such a norm. Attention is not being given to raising the engineering standards of the city. Here, we should also stress that the norm on the number of students in practical training should be higher than the norm on the number of research trainees.

Facts have shown that the majority of the research trainees who go to basic units do very little by way of making a practical impact because they usually spend 3 to 4 years overseas just to solve one problem, usually one that is highly theoretical and has little application in production.

3) It is necessary to promulgate a law on the domestic transfer of technology, a law on the protection of industrial technical secrets and a law on monetary rewards for the returns from innovations and research projects in the application of technical advances. As regards innovations, although a document has been issued amending Article 41 and 46 of Statute 31/CP dated 5 August 1986, rewards still represent only a very small percentage of the savings generated. Meanwhile, inventions are both very rare and very numerous and stem mainly from activities devoted to making innovations and inventions.

4) The state should study and quickly promulgate a law on investments. In joint businesses with foreign countries, particularly with non-socialist countries, our partners must know that we have this law.

5) As regards the domestic bank, it is necessary to study, change and improve credit procedures with the aim of creating the conditions for basic units to take out capital construction loans and loans for equipment purchases more easily and quickly. At present, economic-technical argumentation must be written for everything that is done. Is this really necessary for everything? Or, can a loan amount be set at which argumentation is necessary? Generally speaking, current administrative procedures are still cumbersome and create difficulties for production. To free up production capacity, we should also re-examine and simplify these cumbersome administrative procedures at an early date, including those that apply to the management of scientific-technical research...

• Title provided by SAIGON GIA PHONG Newspaper.

7809

C30: 4209/359

HANOI ACTS TO ALLEVIATE CHRONIC SUMMER WATER SHORTAGE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Bac Viet: "Why Is There a Water Shortage in Hanoi? New Water Sources Must Be Rapidly Developed; Effective Measures Must Be Taken To Stop the Waste of 30,000 Cubic Meters of Water Per Month"]

[Text] As has happened in previous years, the start of the summer has been marked by difficulties with the water supply in Hanoi. Due to the water shortage, many households have had to dig holes in the street to collect water or have taken it upon themselves to tap into water mains to install illegal faucets. These actions damage the water pipe system, cause a waste of water, make streets unsightly and affect efforts to supply water to other households at the end of the system. Why does this situation exist?

Through an investigation into the situation surrounding the supply and use of tap water in Hanoi, we have learned: the Hanoi Water Corporation is the unit that directly manages the operation of the entire water supply system for the capital. The water supply network consists of the following water stations: Yen Phu, Ngoc Ha, Ngo Si Lien, Tuong Mai, Ha Dinh, Luong Yen, Don Thuy and others, which currently operate and use 105 underground wells producing an average of 251,000 cubic meters of water per day, 50 percent of which is used to support production and 50 percent of which is supplied to meet the daily needs of the people. Having been in use for many years, many wells have degraded, are leaning or are cracked. This year, the weather has been unusual and the water level of the Red River has been steadily declining. It has not rained for many months. As a result, sources of water to replenish wells that are in operation are limited. On the other hand, the inner city water system was designed and built during the period of French domination. The pipes are small, old and in poor conditions. We do not have the materials needed to replace them or to completely rebuild this system. Although priority has been given to providing electricity for pumping and supplying water, the supply of electricity is not continuous and voltage is not stable. The above reasons have caused many difficulties with the water supply in Hanoi, which does not meet the need for tap water to support production and the daily activities of the people, particularly during the hot summer months.

To improve the ability to pump and supply water to the capital the Water Projects Management Department (of the Hanoi Urban Projects Service), with a

rather large investment by the central level and the municipality, is implementing a plan to augment and completely rebuild the water supply system in the capital within the framework of a cooperative program with the Republic of Finland. This program will take many years to complete. At present, the Water Projects Management Department is initiating the construction of two new water supply stations in Mai Dich (Tu Lien) and Phap Van (the town of Van Dien), which will entail the following jobs: building the stations, digging new wells and gradually installing machinery and equipment. In the future, if these two new stations are put into use in stage 1, they will provide Hanoi with an additional 65,000 cubic meters of water per day, that is, nearly one-fourth of the municipality's current water output.

Together with beginning the construction of the Mai Dich and Phap Van water stations and also within the framework of the cooperative program with Finland, the Hanoi Water Projects Management Department is also beginning the reconstruction of four large water stations now in use, the Ngo Si Lien, Yen Phu, Tuong Mai and Luong Yen Stations. This work includes digging new wells, rebuilding wells that have degraded, replacing and installing new equipment and pumps to draw water from the ground, rebuilding treatment facilities, such as the sedimentation system and the filtration system, rebuilding the pumps that transfer water from holding pools to water mains and rebuilding the water mains within the municipality. To date, the Water Projects Management Department has dug six new wells, made preparations to install machinery and equipment and replaced water mains ranging in diameter from 100 to 300 millimeters along Cat Linh, Chu Van An, Van Mieu and Nguyen Khuyen Roads. It is now replacing the water mains along Hang Bot, Kim Ma and Son Tay Streets. If completed and put into use, these construction and redevelopment projects will bring about a change in the supplying of water for production and household consumption within the capital. However, these projects are only in the initial stage and will not yield immediate returns. On the other hand, the process of building and rebuilding these projects will also affect the municipality's water supply to some extent.

In the face of this situation, the Hanoi Water Corporation has taken certain steps to overcome the difficulties being experienced with water and make maximum use of existing water sources and the capacity of existing machinery and equipment. At present, cadres and workers of the corporation's branches and the various water stations are "keeping a close watch on wells, on equipment, on electricity, on the people" in order to supply water and promptly meet the needs of the people. In an effort to increase the supply of water to major population centers, the Hanoi Water Corporation is urgently rebuilding 30 underground wells at the Yen Phu, Ngo Si Lien, Tuong Mai and Luong Yen Stations, which entails cleaning out wells and rebuilding the well pump system. To rapidly put many new water sources into use, the Hanoi Water Corporation has taken over from the Water Projects Management Department the remaining work involved in the installation of machinery and equipment for six newly dug wells in an effort to complete and put these six new wells into use in the summer of 1987. Rebuilding wells that have degraded and putting new wells into use will help to increase the supply of water to the municipality by 20,000 to 30,000 cubic meters per day.

To improve the situation at places experiencing a partial water shortage, the Water Corporation is taking a combination of measures: from cleaning out and rebuilding to strengthening and extending water lines to places experiencing problems. In particular, in the center of Hoan Kiem Ward, mainly Hang Gai, Hang Bong and Hang Trong Streets, which lie at a higher elevation and are far from the source of water, the corporation has adjusted and increased the supply of water to this area between 1100 hours and 1400 hours each day. In the area of the maternity hospital and Lang Street, the corporation adjusts the flow of water from 2300 hours until 0500 hours the next morning.

As regards their attitude toward work, the cadres and workers of some branch offices and water stations still lack a spirit of responsibility, particularly those within a number of sections that supply water to high rise collective housing areas, where the household water needs of the people are not being met.

Although many problems are being encountered in supplying water to Hanoi, the management and use of water in production and within households are still marked by very much waste, which only serves to make the shortage worse. The municipality has more than 1,500 public water taps. However, the maintenance and use of public taps are not good. Many are broken and run continuously day and night, wasting very much water. Solving this problem requires that the neighborhood teams and local administrations assume the responsibility for teaching the people the concepts of protecting public water taps and using water in an economical manner. Digging holes along the sidewalk and cutting into water pipes to take water must be stopped and determined measures must be taken to deal with such cases.

An inspection into the use of water at 25 agencies and enterprises revealed that 14 units use water wastefully and allow water to run freely at 75 points, wasting as much as 30,000 cubic meters of water per month. Many units waste 1,000 cubic meters of water or more per month.

As we begin this year's summer season and in order to overcome the situation described above, struggling against the wasteful use of water is of very important significance in helping to stabilize the supply of tap water and meet the needs of production and the consumer needs of the people of the capital.

7809

CSO: 4209/453

ARMY UNITS FALL SHORT OF COAL PRODUCTION PLANS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by Quang Dau: "The Army Participates in the Three Major Economic Programs: Coal Production—a Promising Economic Front and Its Associated Problems"]

[Text] The sources of coal for industry and household consumption in our country are becoming increasingly scarce. The destruction of the forests for firewood that has taken place at many places has seriously affected the country's coal resources. Each year, the coal sector is required under its plan to supply more than 200,000 tons of coal to the army for everyday use. But this requirement has never been fully met. In the face of this situation, finding sources of coal and establishing ties in coal production with the Quang Ninh coal region has become an urgent economic issue within many army units in recent years. One unit all the way down in the Mekong Delta has looked in the northeast region of the fatherland for sources of fuel with which to solve its difficulties. Whereas in 1984 and 1985, there were only a few units mining coal, in 1986, the number increased greatly and, as of early 1987, more than 10 large units from various military regions, military corps and branches had registered with the Geological Projects General Department and the Ministry of Energy to mine and transport Quang Ninh coal. The army has become a significant force on the coal mining front. For 1987, the state has assigned the army a plan to mine 150,000 tons.

Gaining experience from previous years, many units engaged in the mining of coal are taking positive steps to improve their material bases in order to achieve higher productivity, quality and efficiency. When discussing the army's participation in coal production, the leaders of the Ministry of Energy applaud the approach taken by these units, such as the Truong Son Military Corps, which was the first unit to arrive in the mining region, not only because they mine coal, but mainly because they are building essential material bases for production. Units of the Truong Son Military Corps such as B5 and B9, have completed nearly 5 [numeral indistinct] kilometers of new railroad line (Cao Son-Mong Duong) and put this line into use in late 1985. Another, longer rail line which links "long flame" coal mine in the North to transportation centers has also been completed by units B72 and B73 and preparations are being made to put this line into official operation. The Quan Trieu-Nui Hong railroad project has also been started, thus creating the

conditions for a new mining area with large reserves to go into operation in the years ahead. Besides building material bases for mines, this military corps is also participating in the production of coal. Its projected output for 1987 is 70,000 tons.

Artillery troops make up a large-scale production unit among the units present in Quang Ninh. In late 1986, these troops put Enterprise 86 into operation in the Khe Tan area. This is the first army coal mining enterprise in the mining region. In 1987, the economic-technical argumentation written for Enterprise 86 only calls for it to produce 30,000 tons. However, in the 1st quarter of this year, the enterprise nearly completed its plan for the entire year and it is projected to reach its 1989 output of 100,000 tons by the end of this year. Engineering troops have been involved in a joint business with the Hong Bi Coal Corporation for more than 2 years and have achieved good results in the production of coal for exportation. In 1986, these units exported on consignment more than 4,500 tons of coal. This year, engineer units are expanding the scope of their production from the Vang Danh Mine to the Mao Khe Mine and endeavoring to produce more than 35,000 tons, 6,000 tons of which will be exported. In the 3rd Military Region, besides various units that are mining coal on a small scale, urgent efforts are under way to put the Dong Vong Strip Mining Enterprise into operation, the capacity of which will nearly equal the output of Enterprise 86. Other units, such as the 11th Military Corps, the Signal-Liaison Command, the Quang Ninh Special Zone, the Huong Giang Military Corps, the 5th Military Region and so forth, have also made significant strides in organizing production and are expected to achieve a higher output in 1987 than in 1986.

Whereas in 1986, army units only produced enough coal to improve the living conditions of cadres and soldiers, in 1987, coal produced by the army is governed by the state plan for the first time. The plan norm of 150,000 tons is not high compared to the existing capabilities of the units participating in coal production in Quang Ninh today. Of pressing importance now is the need for the functional agencies of the Ministry of National Defense to quickly unify coal producing units in one center so that the production plan can be more closely managed. The establishment of separate coal mining enterprises is necessary in large-scale economic work being performed on a long-term basis. However, the investments currently being made in material bases are very small. At Enterprise 86 (the Artillery Command), 5 to 6 cubic meters of overburden must be stripped to produce 1 ton of coal. At many places, overburden must be stripped to a depth of 6-7 meters. The enterprise lacks many bulldozers and must hire a large force of machines belonging to the local mechanized construction unit each day. The discovery of high quality coal in vein 11 has shifted the focus of coal supply operations not only to the North and to the Hong Gai Coal Corporation, but also to the Hoang Thach Cement Plant. It was anticipated that Enterprise 86 would deliver to Hoang Thach 30,000 tons of good coal. To date, however, not 1 ton of coal has been delivered. This is due to a shortage of sorting equipment, as a result of which the quality of coal has been greatly reduced. Besides lacking construction equipment, coal mining units also lack very many technical cadres and economic management cadres, which they need to put production on a regular basis and practice comprehensive and effective accounting.

Despite efforts to restore order within the mining region, even though improvements were made in 1984, negative phenomena continue to occur. For example, lax management on the part of some units allows cadres and soldiers to take coal and sell it on the outside and undermine official prices. Efforts to collect coal lying about within the mining region have not been put in a regular basis and some units still do not properly comply with the regulation on collecting coal in mining areas. The troops of the Quang Ninh Special Zone can do more to maintain order and safety in production and everyday life and must be under closer control within their security zone.

Coal prices are currently very low compared to production costs. Consequently, units have been requesting that they be allowed to sell more coal at negotiated prices so that they can improve the material lives of their cadres and soldiers. For example, Military Corps X, which is projected to produce 18,000 tons of coal in 1987, has asked that its plan only require it to deliver 1,000 tons to the state. To begin to solve this problem, the concerned ministries and sectors must give their attention to establishing appropriate prices, prices that encourage the development of production. Units must also realize that they have a responsibility to contribute to the country's economy and must deliver products as required.

The Quang Ninh coal region, which is attracting units from throughout the country to do economic work, raises another question: should not these units be giving attention to mining coal in their own localities? In Hau Giang Province alone, more than 10,000 tons of coal must be brought in from the North each year for use as household fuel. Meanwhile, in the Mekong Delta, sources of coal are very abundant but have not been developed much. If, in the years ahead, Hau Giang is able to supply itself with 5,000 tons of coal and only 4,000 tons of slack coal need be transported from Quang Ninh, a very large savings of public funds will result. The army units stationed in the North also have no shortage of localities of their own in which there are anthracite and bituminous coal mines. Besides mining coal in Quang Ninh, they can also invest in mining coal in their own localities. The recent opening by the Quang Ninh Military Corps of a local coal mine in Da Bai, which has a capacity of 10,000 tons per year, is a very encouraging development.

The army units performing economic work in the production of coal hold many fine prospects from the perspective of working with the functional agencies of the state to resolve the current fuel problem. In addition, they can also participate in export activities and earn foreign currency with which to expand production and actively support the maintenance of combat readiness. But the work of mining coal is not simple work and every effort must be made to avoid being impetuous and subjective, to avoid localism. Investments in intensive development, in the form of both manpower and equipment, will result in productivity, quality and efficiency in production, in considerable contributions to the national economy and in partial improvement in the living conditions of cadres and soldiers.

1984

1202 4200/41

ABOVE-BASELINE ELECTRICITY RATE INCREASED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 12 Apr 87 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Electricity Rate Increased for Usage Exceeding Baseline"]

[Text] Recently, basded on Official Letter No 776 of Electric Power Corporation 2, the Municipal Electric Power Service issued a notice on the application of electricity rates with respect to the agencies, enterprises, collective production installations, and people. The notice was as follows:

The baseline electricity rate for the objectives will remain unchanged at 1.20 dong per kWh.

The agencies, enterprises, cooperatives, production teams, and people will be charged 6 dong per kWh on the amount of electricity used above the baseline.

In cases in which electricity is used in violation of the peak-hour power capacity and in violation of the other stipulations on the use of electricity, the rate will be 12 dong per kWh.

As for cadre, worker, and civil servant households, the current rates will remain in effect: a baseline rate of 0.6 dong per kWh, and 1.2 dong per kWh for usage exceeding the baseline.

The above-baseline rate will go into effect on the April 1987 bill. In cases involving violations of the stipulations concerning the use of electricity, the new rate will go into effect on 1 April 1987. In cases in which households use electricity in excess of the baseline amount, besides the fact that they must pay for this at the higher rate, their service the next month will be interrupted in order to ensure that the distribution of electricity to the economic and national defense sectors remains stable.

11943

CSO: 4209/458

IMPROVED MANAGEMENT, POLICY FORMULATION FOR DEFENSE PLANTS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 15 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Hong Son: "National Defense Plants and Enterprises in the City Are 'Awake' But Not 'Alert'"]

[Text] Within the city, there are more than 20 large-scale, large-capacity plants and enterprises managed by the Technical General Department, the Rear Service General Department, the navy, Military Region 7, and the Municipal Military Command. Applying the viewpoint "the entire military defending the fatherland and building the country" and improving the production management of the national defense plants and enterprises will not only help them overcome their difficulties but also make a notable contribution to the common movement in the city and southern provinces.

"Act on Orders, Live on Wages"

Studying the production capacity of the national defense plants and enterprises, the bosses here have acknowledged that their material base has great potential. The Ba Son Shipyard (navy) can repair ships up to 20,000 tons. The shipyard has a modern system of cranes, basins, dry docks, and guides to raise large ships for repair. The 2756 Plant (Technical General Department) repairs various types of vehicles and construction equipment. It can also produce a number of parts for vehicles and machines with a high degree of accuracy. The 2755 Plant (Technical General Department) specializes in repairing and producing many types of electronic goods.

This is without mentioning the tens of medium-sized plants and enterprises that produce a wide variety of goods, such as the Cement Plant and Patterned Tile Enterprise (Military Region 7) and the Pharmaceutical Products Enterprise and Ready-Made Clothing Enterprise (Rear Service General Department).

Besides having relatively modern equipment and machinery, these plants and enterprises also have very spacious areas and large numbers of scientific and technical cadres and skilled workers. The Ba Son Shipyard has almost 200 engineers and more than 2,000 young workers of grade 3 and 4.

But even with such great potential and all these advantages, for many years now, these plants and enterprises have scored few results. Why? The main

reason is that the management method is based on the old mechanism, and coordination between building up national defense and contributing to expanding the economy is not good. Almost all of the plants have sat about waiting for higher echelons to provide norms, materials, and raw materials. They have done things in accord with the phrase "act on orders, live on wages." Only about 40-50 percent of the capacity of the plants has been used. The Ba Son Shipyard has specialized in repairing ships for more than 100 years, but in 1978-1979 it "split" production by sending forces to plant rice in the Mekong Delta and to plant cassava in Trang Bom. The result of this was that 1 liter of gasoline was exchanged for one cassava root, and this does not include the man-days and capital. Hundreds of highly skilled workers from other national defense plants did the same thing.

"Awake" But Not "Alert"

There was a clear change in direction beginning in 1986. The national defense plants and enterprises resolved to make innovations in the management mechanism and reorganize production in order to exploit the production capabilities better. Based on this, the plants balanced the national defense production norms with the economic norms and expanded joint activities with production installations in and outside the military. The production expansion guideline of the plants was to concentrate on implementing the three major programs: produce consumer goods, food, and export goods. Based on this, each plant determined its own strengths and created quality products to satisfy the needs of society. Plant 2756 began producing processing equipment and small tools in order to support the economy. The enterprises and state farms of Military Region 7 began producing consumer goods and grain. The Ba Son Shipyard undertook to repair foreign ships in order to earn foreign currency. The Tennis Shoe Enterprise (Rear Service General Department) produced tennis shoes for export to the socialist countries.

Initially, the plants used economic levers to generate enthusiasm in production. A number of plants took the initiative in balancing materials and raw materials to keep production from faltering. Enterprises 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 (Military Region 7) balanced most of the materials for production. In the past, plants 2751, 2755, and 2756 (Technical General Department) had various production installations make many types of parts on contract, but now they have organized to produce these parts in the plants in order to replace damaged machine parts.

In the process of making innovations in management, the plants have tied production to consumption and expanded the cooperative relationship with the localities and plants in and outside the military concerning both techniques and distribution sources. Military Region 7 and the Municipal People's Committee have established an economic cooperation committee to engage in commercial activities and look for all-round economic cooperation possibilities. Plant 2756 has sent cadres to the provinces in order to learn about the needs of the consumers and, based on this, produce various types of goods such as lumber production chains, brick presses, fiberboard presses, steel rolling machines, vulcanizers, winding machines to wind sheet iron

20-millimeter thick, and even drilling platform base caps to support oil and gas extraction at Vung Tau. The customers in the various places all have confidence in the products of these plants.

"Knots" That Must Be Unraveled

The reason why the rate of change at the national defense plants and enterprises is still slow is due in part to the fact that the plants have not made innovations boldly. But an objective factor is that no specific policies have been formulated for the national defense plants and enterprises.

Above all, the plants and enterprises must be regulated in accord with the organizational and managerial standards of each echelon. At each enterprise and plant, there must be a rational product structure that is in accord with the equipment, technical, and material capabilities, and prices must be suited to the markets. Economic accounting must be carried on at all the production installations. It must be decided which agencies are to perform the administrative-economic management functions and which are to perform the production-business functions. The national defense plants must be made independent with respect to production and business activities. Based on what principles? The policies on prices, product distribution, finances, labor, wages, bonuses, training, and damages.... These are the conditions for maintaining production at the plants.

The party and state have promulgated many resolutions and decisions, and the ministries and management sectors have issued many documents to provide guidance to the plants and enterprises concerning the problems in managing the economy. But many of these policies have not been implemented fully in the production installations managed by the military. Also, no organization has studied these documents and laws in an all-round and synchronized manner or made appropriate use of them in the military's production installations.

If the above problems are solved soon, this will create a powerful change in the national defense plants and enterprises.

11943

CSO: 4209/458

FIXED CULTIVATION, HABITATION COMBINED WITH DEFENSE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Apr 87 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Fixed Cultivation and Habitation Combined With National Defense"]

[Text] The mountain region accounts for two-thirds of the total area of our nation. More than 6 million ethnic minority people live there and it is an area which plays important political and national defense roles and has great economic potential. But the economic and cultural levels there are still lower than in the lowland region. Some of the ethnic minority people still practice shifting cultivation and habitation. Most of the high-altitude area is near the border, so it is directly related to security and national defense, especially the defense and security of the border. Although its level of economic-social development is still low, the people are very patriotic and they unite in unyielding struggle against enemies of our nation. Many geographical names have entered the history books about our nation because of the glorious feats of arms of the ethnic minority people of the mountain region. Therefore, the promoting fixed cultivation and habitation, developing production, creating stable living conditions, and creating favorable conditions for the ethnic minority people contribute very importantly to defending the Fatherland and have great political, economic-social, security, and national defense significance.

The party and the state have always paid attention to fixed cultivation and habitation. The Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee issued Resolution 71/TU on developing agriculture in the mountain region, including guidelines for the fixed cultivation-fixed habitation work. In 1968 the Council of Ministers decided to carry out a fixed cultivation-fixed habitation campaign. During the past 19 years we have gradually determined a clear path of advance for the campaign and have brought about fixed cultivation-fixed habitation lives for 950,000 ethnic minority people out of a total of 2.2 million who still practiced shifting cultivation and habitation. Many fixed cultivation and habitation areas have developed production, brought about stable living conditions, and carried out well the security and national

defense work. A number of provinces and districts have essentially completed the fixed cultivation and habitation work. Many places have organized militia unit to participate in building up the border defense lines and strong security points in high-altitude areas and in distant, remote areas.

Although they have achieved notable, important accomplishments, the rate of completion of the fixed cultivation and habitation campaign is still slow, effectiveness is still low, and in some places the people have adopted fixed habitation but have not yet contentedly built a new life or developed production in accordance with plans that have been drafted. The campaign has been in effect for 19 years, but has only been partly completed. Most of the people who must adopt fixed cultivation and habitation are still practicing shifting cultivation and habitation. The fixed cultivation and habitation work still lacks comprehensiveness. In production, attention is only paid to grain and adequate attention is not paid to animal husbandry, forestry, and industrial crops, which are strengths of the mountain region. The socialist production relations have not yet been consolidated and many units are still weak and deficient. With regard to education, in many places a high ratio (70 to 80 percent) of the people are still illiterate and superstition and backward customs are still serious problems. In many places the security-national defense work has not yet been promoted and the fixed cultivation and habitation work has not yet been tied in closely with consolidating national defense.

Our state has set the goal of completing, between now and 1995, the fixed cultivation and habitation work for the ethnic minority people. The requirements for the fixed cultivation and habitation areas are to have stable production bases, including land, forests, animal husbandry facilities, industrial crops, roads, irrigation works, etc.; have collective welfare installations, such as schools clinics, marketing stores, etc., to serve the lives of the people; have appropriate production organizations: cooperatives, production collectives, and state farms; and stabilize living conditions so that the masses can be content and enthusiastic in production and to strengthen solidarity among the ethnic minority people. Another important requirement is that the fixed cultivation and habitation work must be tied in with national defense. In the development plans and guidelines it is necessary to pay attention to also building strong defenses. When relocating workers and population it is necessary to take into consideration organizing militia and self-defense units. The setting up of fixed cultivation and habitation must be placed in the framework of the integrated deployment of people's war to defend the fatherland in each area locality.

President Ho Chi Minh said the fixed cultivation and habitation campaign was an important task of our party and state and that carrying out that task well would contribute to the implementation of the party's ethnic minority policy, to the economic and cultural development of the mountain region, and also to

consolidating national defense, so the sectors, at both the central and local levels, had to pay attention to that work if it was to be carried out thoroughly. The fixed cultivation and habitation centers are usually located in strategic areas with great military significance, such as the northern border areas, Tay Bac, and the Central Highlands. In such places, when setting up fixed cultivation and habitation centers it is necessary to fulfill as effectively as possible the requirement of defending the border and maintaining security. Our people's armed forces and semi-armed forces, especially the units stationed in areas which are carrying out fixed cultivation and habitation must fully understand the stands and policies of the party and state regarding the fixed cultivation and habitation task and participate positively in that work. The localities and echelons must be helped to propagandize and encourage the people still practicing shifting cultivation and habitation to voluntarily adopt fixed cultivation and habitation, help build material-technical bases, form economic alliances with local people, do a good job of protecting security and social safety, enable the people adopting fixed cultivation and habitation to be at ease, and strictly implement civilian proselytizing discipline and the ethnic policy of the party and state.

The fixed cultivation and habitation work is an all-round, profound revolutionary campaign. The people's armed forces are very important support forces. Along with the entire party and the entire population, we are endeavoring to attain the goal of the state, so that shifting cultivation and habitation will be eliminated nationwide by 1995 and all ethnic minority people will have adopted fixed cultivation and habitation, renovated their material and spiritual lives, and developed the fixed cultivation and habitation centers into strong bastions to defend security and national defense.

5616

CSO: 4209/463

NEW ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS INTRODUCED IN DOMESTIC PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Mar 87 p 3

[Article by P.V. (reporter): "The Electronic Technology Research Institute: Many Research Results Support Production and Everyday Life in a Practical Way"]

[Text] A research facility that was established only a little more than 2 years ago, the Electronic Technology Research Institute (of the Electronics and Computer Technology General Department), as a result of setting for itself the task of conducting research to serve the needs of production and everyday life, has been making practical contributions since its inception and has rapidly introduced technical advances in production and everyday life, despite encountering many difficulties with its work force and material-technical base.

By quickly turning its attention to and becoming the master of modern computer technology and micro-processor technology, the institute achieved success in researching the assembly of the 16-bit BAMBOO computer, training cadres in its use and coordinating, through economic contracts, with 32 basic economic and technical units in the power, water conservancy, textile, transportation and aviation sectors to put the computer into use in economic and technical management, thereby creating the conditions for achieving higher efficiency in organizing and guiding production on the basic level. The institute has also taken the initiative in drawing up blueprints for major projects, such as hydroelectric and water conservancy projects, for which we have long had to rely upon foreign countries, thereby saving both time and money. In a new field opened through cooperation with the broadcasting and television research institute, a signal and te-le-tec [Vietnamese phonetics] data transmission system has been established using the national television network. This is a signal and data transmission system that applies computer technology in the flow of social information in a way that yields large economic returns at low cost and is easy to use.

In the field of applied micro-processor technology and with the aim of designing automated production support systems, the institute restored and put into operation the automated cloth drying and sizing line at the Dong Xuan Knitting Mill. Although this line was installed in 1982, it could not be put into operation because its components were not matched. Having set idle for

many years, this equipment was in very poor condition. Following months of hard work, scientific cadres of the institute put this line into production with all the automated properties for which it was designed, thus saving the cost of hiring specialists to repair it and returning to the mill an asset worth 11 million dong. This result has opened the way for cooperation with many basic units within the textile sector which use many automated lines but have long encountered difficulties in providing the necessary technical maintenance in order to provide these units with stable production equipment.

By taking a creative and practical approach and acquiring funding from basic units through research contracts, the institute has designed and successfully manufactured many new products, such as a marine sonar seismograph (DCAB-TECOM-86), which is used in surveying and designing projects at sea. This equipment draws a continuous cutaway picture of the geological structures below the ocean floor to a depth of 60 meters. Previously, doing this required that 200 holes per square kilometer be drilled. Now, only 10 holes per square kilometer need be drilled, thus saving time and reducing survey and design costs. This equipment is compact, mobile and highly reliable and has been designed for tropical conditions. At the request of the public health sector, the institute researched and produced a fetal heart monitor with an ultra-sound recording head. This machine possesses many superior features. It is compact and easy to use. It is highly reliable and constructed mainly of domestically available components. Its cost is only one-half as high as imported machines. In addition, other products have been developed, such as an automated switchboard, an AC voltage regulator and materials from ferrite for the production of consumer goods.

Through its practical approach to research, an approach reflected in products that breathe the breath of life, the institute's production over the past 2 years has created rather abundant sources of self-acquired capital through 40 research contracts and has won it the confidence of basic production units. The above results have laid the groundwork for the institute to reach a new stage of development.

In 1987, the institute has decided that it must accelerate the pace of research into subjects encompassed within key state level programs in order to quickly achieve the final goal of promptly supporting the three economic programs set by the party congress and the cooperative scientific research programs within CEMA, which encompass the field of applied computer science. At the same time, it will insure that the research contracts between itself and basic units are executed well under the guidelines "modern, practical and efficient," thus helping to stimulate production.

7809

CSO: 4209/383

POPULATION OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON BIRTH PENALTIES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Apr 87 pp 3, 4

[Forum column by Nguyen Le Minh of the Population-Manpower Center of the Ministry of Labor: "Some Thoughts on the Population Problem With Reference to the Article 'The Machine Tools Institute Pays a Fine'"]

[Text] In its 10 February 1987 issue the newspaper HANOI MOI announced that the Machine Tools Institute would have to pay a fine of 1 percent of its bonus fund because one of its female engineers recently gave birth to her fourth child, while 33 percent of the women at the Institute had three children and 33 percent had been placed in the category of having too many children.

Recently, our country's communications media have carried much information about the population problem. A considerable number of writers have demonstrated the necessity of having a suitable population policy if we are to change our country's economic situation. With an extremely positive spirit, in addition to implementing the state and local planned parenthood policies, many organs and enterprises have adopted a number of rewards-and-punishments rules in that sphere. However, we have observed that in many instances women have borne the brunt with regard to fines for "disrupting the plan." Furthermore, the contents and severity of those penalties have a times and in places have been unsuitable, and have even violated the rights of citizens. For example, people have not been allowed to study, have had their bonuses cut off, have been dismissed, etc.

In fact, rewards and punishments intended to encourage or discourage births are nothing new. In the course of history, from ancient times to the present, in the world there has been much proof that depending on the goals of their population policies, states have applied measures to encourage, limit, or prevent births. In Vietnam, with regard to population planning our party has pointed out the necessity of "endeavoring to reduce the population growth rate to 1.7 percent by 1990." That is a goal we can attain only with great efforts. It should be emphasized that in the 1986-1990 phase the ratio

between the number of women reaching the child-bearing age (18) and the number of women reaching the end of the child-bearing period (50) not only will not decline in comparison to the previous 5-year period (1981-1985), but will increase by about 506,000. During the next 5-year period (1991-1995) it will increase to 513,000, and will decline to only 465,000 in the 1996-2000 period. Therefore, the number of children born every year will decline rather slowly, although the average number of children born to Vietnamese women will decline by half by the year 2000 (from 4.2 to 2.1)

That is something about which economists are continuing to worry because the population structure considerably influences food needs, with regard to both quantity and quality. The more children a nation has, the greater need there is for protein in the food supply. Therefore, it is clear that we cannot thoroughly resolve the food problem if agriculture is not developed and the natural birth rate does not decline. I would like to point out to the readers that our country is among the world leaders with regard to the ratio of children under 15 to the total population. According to the United Nations, in 1985, of the 25 most populous countries in the world our country ranked 13th. By the year 2025 it will still rank 13th (with a population of 108,462,000). During that time Japan, which now ranks 7th (120,742,000) will happily decline to 11th (130,082,000). Every year 65,000 to 67,000 babies are born in Hanoi every year. Therefore, every year we will need thousands of additional classrooms, hundreds of additional doctors, thousands of additional tons of rice, and hundreds of thousands of additional square meters of housing for those new citizens. Thus the implementation of the population policy is in fact a dialogue between the state and the people, and between the state and each couple, to arrive at unity with regard to viewpoints and goals and to work together to achieve those goals. Steps taken by the state to encourage or limit births play only a supporting role.

In each family, the husband and wife are equally responsible in that regard. We cannot accept the practice of, every time there is a situation of the mulberry blaming the silkworm," of only the women having to bear the blame. Men should understand about one more thing: no matter how wide the doors of the public health clinics are opened, and no matter how gentle the public health cadres are, every time women (especially our Asian women) go there for matters related to birth control they are still embarrassed, and that is not to mention the physical pain. During the 1984 World Population Conference held in Mexico, the joint declaration stated that "It is necessary that that men share responsibility for the family. Both sexes are responsible for the family." It is not surprising that in an Asian country near us in rather rapidly one of the 40 top projects of the 5-year plan was the production of birth-control pills for men.

For those reasons, we believe that it is necessary to carefully consider regulations regarding rewards and restrictions (we do not want to use the term

"punishment," especially with regard to individuals.

With regard to rewards, the upper-echelon organs and the State Population Commission, in cooperation with the local people's committees, may reward, materially or morally, the collectives, organizations, and organs which do a good job of carrying out the population policy. With regard to couples who do a good job of carrying out family planning, they must be appropriately rewarded. For example, there should be a reward for the period of time before the couple has its first child, a reward based on the time between the first and second children, a reward for registering to have only one child or two children and for keeping that pledge, etc. We have mentioned the investment Hanoi will have to make every year to serve its new citizens. Now we would like to repeat some information provided by Dr. Tu Clay: on the average, during a person's life he or she consumes 14 tons of grain in rice equivalent, 14 tons of produce and other food, 700 kilograms of salt, 75 tons of water, 15 tons of coal and firewood for cooking, etc. That is not to mention the other expenditures for social services and public welfare. All such expenditures should be taken into consideration so that there can be more suitable rewards for couples who register to participate in family planning and who honor their pledges.

If in production the ratio of bonuses for workers who economize in using raw materials and materials is quite high (sometimes 50 percent), why do we not make a simple calculation so that the bonuses paid such couples will be sufficient to make them even more enthusiastic, to make the bonuses more attractive?

With regard to population control measures, we must also be concerned with the responsibility of husbands. In Thai Binh, Mrs. T (who already had two children) was ready to be promoted to the position of deputy director of a certain office when she "broke the plan." The decision to promote her was cancelled. That is understandable, because a cadre, especially a leadership cadre, is not fully qualified to accept important responsibility if he or she does not strictly observe the policies of the party and state. But how about her husband? No one knows. We all understand that only women can become pregnant, and that in nearly all cases the responsible person is the husband. Thus the organizations should be reminded of the responsibility of, and punishments for, husbands, who allow their wives to "break the plan." In fact, men must be held more responsible.

However, with regard to punitive measures it would be irrational to reduce bonuses in the case of good workers who do a good job of fulfilling their missions. It would be unfair not to deny such people salary increases if they have done a good job and they have spent the required time in-grade, and it would not be fair to deny someone the opportunity to study or to obtain additional vocational training, for studying in order to raise one's level so

that one can make greater contributions is a right of citizens, and in the end we will have violated the constitution if we dismiss a worker or civil servant only because of failure to observe family planning.

Psychologically, how would we think when a child grows up, becomes an adult, and learns that his mother had been fired, severely condemned by the collective, and punished because she was pregnant with him?

Recapitulating the experiences of many countries and regions in implementing population policies, United Nations specialists advise governments to observe the slogan "K.A.P" (an English abbreviation for Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice). Only on the basis of full understanding can we change our attitudes and achieve our goals. There is no need for further comment. That slogan is entirely in accord with our party's "make the people the root" viewpoint.

5616

CSO: 4209/465

NEW POLICY ON DISABILITY ALLOWANCE EXPLAINED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Feb 87 p 2

[Readers' column: "The New Policy on Cadres, Manual Workers and Civil Servants Disabled as a Result of a Job Related Accident or Occupational Illness"]

[Text] Recently, a number of readers have written to the Editorial Board of SAIGON GIAI PHONG requesting that the state's new policy concerning disability resulting from job related accidents and occupational illnesses be explained. We contacted the Social Insurance Department of the municipal Federation of Trade Unions and received the following reply:

According to Council of Ministers' Regulation Number 133 dated 1 November 1986, manual workers, civil servants and laborers who are 21 percent disabled as a result of a job related accident or an occupational illness are eligible for a monthly allowance (previously, allowance were only paid to persons who were 31 percent disabled).

In February 1987, the social insurance sections of the trade unions of the precincts, districts and subordinate basic units collected the old disability books of manual workers, civil servants and laborers who were disabled as a result of a job related accident or occupational illness in order to issue new books, which are divided into four classes of disability (replacing the previous eight classes) and put into effect the new monthly allowance policy which raises monthly allowances.

Applications for an allowance should be filed with the Social Insurance Department of the Municipal Federation of Trade Unions by the end of April 1987 and must include a list of the old allowances received and the old allowance books of the manual worker, civil servant or laborer disabled as a result of a job related accident or occupational illness.

There are some cases in which the old book has not been collected or will not be replaced. These are:

--The old book has not been collected and a new one will not be issued in cases in which a person is undergoing medical treatment or convalescing as a result of a recurring ailment or whose health has been stabilized through

medical treatment but the status of his health has not yet been recertified and he currently has a complaint on file requesting that the Medical Certification Council recertify his disability. New books will not be issued to persons who are being detained, have been taken into custody or have been accused of a crime who are not disabled as a result of a job related accident or occupational illness or who fail to comply with the procedures of the Confederation of Trade Unions.

--Books will not be exchanged for persons who are managed and paid a war invalid allowance by the war invalids and social welfare sector who stop working and return to their families under the retirement and disability policy or who quit their jobs. Books will also not be exchanged for persons who are detained, are undergoing formal re-education or have lost their citizenship rights.

Persons who have lost their old book and are filing an application for a new book must send a letter to the municipal Federation of Trade Unions stating where the old book was issued. This letter must contain a statement by one's chief or basic trade union certifying the percentage of their labor disability or their war disability classification and how long they have been paid or not been paid an allowance. This letter must be accompanied by two 2 x 3 centimeter photographs of the applicant.

7809

CSO: 4209/359

GOALS OF HANOI'S 1987 EMULATION MOVEMENT STATED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Apr 87 p 1

[Article: "Goals of This Year's Emulation Movement: Provide Jobs and Stabilize Living Conditions"]

[Text] Recently the municipal emulation and commendation committee held a conference to review its work during the past year and to clarify the direction and contents of organizing the 1987 emulation movement in the spirit of Directive 06 of the Municipal People's Committee.

In 1986, in general the municipal emulation movement underment many positive transformations, adhered closely to the requirements of production, life, and all aspects of work, and had varied and appropriate contents and forms. The wards, districts, cities, services, sections, and sectors gave rise to seething emulation movements to celebrate the party organization congresses at all levels, the 10th Municipal Party Organization Congress, and the Sixth Party Congress.

This year the goals of the municipal emulation movement are to provide jobs and stabilize living conditions, with concentration on guiding the production-commercial sectors with the contents of renovating technology, renovating management, and applying scientific-technical advances to attain high productivity and good product quality, employ additional workers, and develop production. The wards, cities, and subwards competed in providing jobs and in maintaining order, security, and street sanitation.

In order to stimulate seething emulation movements, in addition to the existing prizes the municipality has established the "Thang Long" prize to award to collectives and individuals achieving outstanding accomplishments in science and technology, culture, the arts, and physical education and sports, and contributing worthily to the capital's economic construction and cultural development.

5616

CSC: 4209/465

TAX BUREAU PERSONNEL ALTER RECORDS, PAPER CALLS FOR ACTION

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 14 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by the Reader Affairs Section: "The Masses Demand That the Negative Phenomena at the Precinct 5 Tax Bureau Be Dealt With Resolutely"]

[Text] Recently, many of the people working at the Precinct 5 Tax Bureau have written letters or come to the Editor's Office of SAIGON GIAI PHONG and raised many concerns about the work of the bureau. The most common idea was that the failure to collect taxes in full has damaged the state, created difficulties for production, and lowered the dignity of tax workers.

Readers of SAIGON GIAI PHONG have provided many specific examples:

Two control personnel of the tax bureau collected taxes from four production households in former Subprecinct 14 but either failed to record this or recorded an amount smaller than actually collected so that they could pocket the difference. In the case of the Vuong Tu and Tran Hoa households, the difference amounted to 47,240 dong.

The state lost revenues of 18,766 dong per month (in 1986) because the tax collector reduced the tax level of a household in former Subprecinct 1.

There have been many other cases, such as the embezzlement of the taxes of three tricycle production households in former subprecincts 1 and 5 (Tan Thanh Market), three other households in former Subprecinct 5, and of households at the Kim Bien Market (former Subprecinct 3) during the period April-June 1985.

To readers, what is most serious is that tax files have been altered or "lost." This has been going on for many years now. In 1986, tax records were lost in former Subprecinct 9. These tax records were very important documents of the tax sector. They contained the names and tax levels of every household assessed taxes in each subprecinct and sector. They had been officially approved and formed a basis having legal value. When tax records are altered or lost, the state suffers serious losses. Most of the alterations and losses of tax files have occurred in places having many households that operate large businesses. Because of the loss of two tax files at the Kim Bien Market in

April 1981, 233,000 dong were lost (as compared with the old record). Two alterations to the tax records at this market reduced the tax from 10,000 dong to only 3,000 dong. Altogether, up to 1,025 changes were made.

At the precinct tax bureau, 236 of the 336 tax files have been lost. These are the source documents that provide a basis for comparing and inspecting the records at the tax collection units.

In general, what these people are concerned about is that even though the above violations have been discovered and even though those who work in the tax bureau have contributed ideas many times, especially during last year's criticism and self-criticism campaigns, this has not been dealt with seriously. Thus, people continue to violate the policies, and the moral quality of the tax cadres continues to decline. This is becoming more and more serious. They said that representatives from the Precinct 5 CPV Committee attended the meetings organized by the trade union and youth union at the beginning of his month to give the masses a chance to contribute ideas. Many said that even though the masses have contributed ideas concerning the negative activities at the tax bureau, the organizations responsible have not conducted investigations, arrived at any conclusions, or prosecuted anyone. As a result, many people have become discouraged and do not want to express ideas or make criticisms. According to the masses, the objective reason for the above state of affairs is that many of the stipulations in today's tax policies are outdated. The control mechanism is inefficient. The state sets the tax collection norms for the precincts, districts, subprecincts, and villages. But it is parallel sectors that decide how to use and when to promote and transfer the tax cadres and personnel and what tax collection measures to use. This leads to many loopholes in management and makes it easy for negative phenomena to occur.

But the decisive factor concerns the subjective nature of this unit. The people all said that the main reason for the above state of affairs is that the party chapter here has not manifested its leadership role, and the cadres lack models in work and life. In many cases, the violations have not occurred just in work. There has been a serious decline in moral quality, but nothing has been done about this. There have been about 20 cases altogether. A typical case was a case of bribery that occurred in Subprecinct 3 around April 1986. The public security forces arrested the people involved and prepared a record on the spot. But the culprits were not prosecuted. Instead, they were recommended for recruitment into the party at a meeting of the tax bureau party chapter at the end of the year.

Based on the many ideas expressed concerning the negative phenomena that have taken place at the Precinct 5 tax bureau, we suggest that the Precinct 5 CPV Committee and the tax sector quickly conduct an investigation, draw conclusions, and deal with this. The masses have responded to the appeals by the party to actively contribute ideas and make criticism, but nothing has been done to put a stop to these negative phenomena. This cannot continue.

11943

CSO: 4209/457

MISUSE OF MATERIALS, FUNDS IN CIVIL AVIATION SECTOR DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Nhat, civil aviation: "The Statements Made in the Article 'Into Whose Hands Are Materials Flowing' Were Correct"]

[Text] On page 2 of the 2 April 1987 issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, No 9284, an article by Vu Anh Nguyen appeared in the Letters from Readers column. The article stated that the question of 'into whose hands are the materials flowing' must be answered.

As a member of the civil aviation sector, I welcome this idea. Here, I would like to mention some of the things about which I am aware concerning the matter of into whose hands materials are flowing.

The problem of illegal distribution of materials and construction of houses as discussed in VIETNAM AVIATION, No 120, was accurate, but the article did not go far enough. That article touched only on the situation at the Gia Lam airport. It did not discuss the situation at the many other civil aviation locations. And it mentioned just a few cadres in positions of authority (leadership, command, agencies). It did not mention the pilots, most of whom earn high incomes.

Those who go to the Gia Lam airport will immediately see two very different scenes. The first is a series of houses resembling country-cottages that are very luxurious as compared with the standard of living of most people. Most of these are two-story houses with an area of 250 square meters. They have iron gates and are surrounded by brick fences. Inside and outside, the houses have been built and equipped with scarce and expensive materials. The second scene: Next to the luxurious houses described above are rows of collective housing for the civil aviation cadres and workers. These flats are shabby and cramped, with walls made of waste materials. The owners of these flats, which includes the majority of the 300 people who work in the civil aviation sector, have submitted petitions requesting houses. But so far, nothing has been done.

From where did the money come to build those country-cottages? I happen to know that in 1985, the party committee and head of the Civil Aviation General Department decided to establish an "enterprise fund" and mobilize a large sum of money to build and repair houses for the cadres and workers in the units.

Of this, 1.4 million dong was to be used to make repairs and supply materials for cadre housing.

But by means that are still not clear, this money was distributed to five people in positions of authority. The point to be noted is that not only was this 1.4 million dong a large sum of money to start with, but through various "methods," such as distributing materials, adjusting and manipulating prices, using public means of transportation and property (vehicles and gasoline), using manpower, and so on, the amount was increased greatly after being divided among the individual people. An example is the case of Pham Dinh Cuong and Ngo The Dong (the head and deputy head of the Air Control Department). By demolishing the old collective housing, building new housing, and manipulating the price of the materials many times, by the time the housing was completed, the money had increased by more than 11 times the amount originally received. Ngo Dac Thuong, the head of the Cadre Organization Department, increased the amount given to him even more than that.

Thus, based on how this 1.4 million dong was used, it is clear that people made use of their positions in order to divide public welfare funds in an inequitable manner. That is, some people enjoyed "special rights and privileges."

After the article "Into Whose Hands Are the Materials Flowing" appeared in VIETNAM AVIATION, higher echelons sent an inspection team to work at the Vietnam Civil Aviation General Department. They investigated the situation, beginning with the use of materials and the constructing of housing at the Gia Lam airport. From what I know, many people in the civil aviation sector and in the military welcome this inspection and hope that things can be clarified. Everyone hopes that through this inspection, those who have made mistakes will admit to their mistakes, make amends, and accept proper discipline. Those who have stolen public and collective property or taken materials or money to which they were not entitled must return the items or pay compensation. These items must be used in the correct sense of the phrase "public welfare." They must be used to help the cadres and workers, who are now experiencing difficulties in their lives.

Having mentioned these specific instances, I, and I am sure VIETNAM AVIATION as well, do not mean to deny the achievements that the civil aviation sector has scored over the years in overcoming the difficulties, maintaining safety, exceeding the transport norms, expanding services, and building up the sector on its own. This is to the credit of the entire civil aviation sector, from the leadership and command echelon to the pilots and support personnel.

I think that with a spirit of serious self-criticism and criticism and a spirit of facing the truth squarely, raising the issue of the use of materials and the construction of housing at the Gia Lam airport in the press is a positive matter. This has generated a tendency to limit and eventually eliminate negative phenomena and, through this, contributed to bringing about social equality, strengthening solidarity and discipline, and enabling each person to work better and contribute more.

The inspections will certainly help the civil aviation sector correct its shortcomings, become purer and stronger, and operate more effectively.

CRITERIA FOR REDUCING SIZE OF STAFFS DISCUSSED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 11 Apr 87 p 1

[Speak Frankly and Truthfully column by Phuong Dang, Subprecinct 11, Tan Binh: "Don't Allow Emotion To Control Improving the Staffs"]

[Text] It must be admitted that our civil rights apparatus is too cumbersome and broad and does not have any depth. It has been reorganized and changed many times, but it is still inefficient. The more organizations and procedures that are established, the more cumbersome and complex things become. The number of cadres, workers, and civil servants has increased, but their work efficiency is low and they have not served the people ably.

In the movement to make innovations in order to hit the targets in the three major economic programs--produce food, consumer goods, and exports--priority must be given to simplifying the organizational structure of the agencies and enterprises, simplifying the procedures, rearranging the ranks of cadres, workers, and civil servants, using the professional laborers in the most efficient way, basing the number of cadres, workers, and civil servants employed on the requirements of the task, and using people at the right spot in the right job. Having streamlined organizations, simplified procedures, and highly efficient cadres are the keys to eliminating the existing weaknesses and liberating and stimulating production.

One of the tasks that must be carried out immediately is to simplify the staffs of the agencies and enterprises. Within the agencies, the work must be rearranged scientifically in order to reduce the number of people while ensuring that the work continues to make progress. This requires that the cadres, workers, and civil servants make an even greater effort. Those who are not needed must be transferred to places where there is much work and more workers are needed. The idea of clinging to the state organizations must be eliminated. The cadres and personnel who cannot manifest technical capabilities must be transferred to suitable jobs.

However, to fulfill the above requirements and reach the objectives in simplifying the staffs, things must be carried out very carefully. The leading cadres and people in charge must do things in accord with the principles and set standards for deciding who will stay and who will go. The criteria should include technical standards, work capabilities, work experience, seniority,

qualifications, and ethical behavior. In order to avoid making decisions on the basis of personal emotion, the decisions must be made collectively based on the principle of democratic centralism. Careful attention must be given to each aspect of each employee, and, if necessary, points can be given for standards, capabilities, experience, spirit of support, and ethical behavior. If necessary, the matter can be discussed at an expanded meeting. Cadres in positions of authority must not be allowed to use this reduction in the size of the staffs to get rid of people whom they do not like.

11943

CSO: 4209/457

NEW REGULATIONS ON STUDENT SELECTION ISSUED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Article: "1987-88 School Year: Regulations on the Selection of Students for Colleges, Academies and Vocational Middle Schools Revised and Amended; Direct Production Workers and Agricultural Cooperative Members Now Given Priority in the Selection Process; the Children of Persons Who Have Completed Re-education Will Be Selected on the Same Basis as Other Students"]

[Text] (SGGP)--According to Circular 02/ TT-BDH dated 10 February 1987 of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, examinations for the selection of students to attend colleges, academies and vocational middle schools (the general middle school system) in the provinces of the South for the 1987-1988 school year will be held at schools on 2 and 3 July 1987. Examinations for the selection of students for vocational middle schools (the basic general school system) will be held on 6 and 7 August 1987.

This year's regulations on the selection of students contain some revisions and amendments compared to last year's:

Conditions for taking the examination: all candidates may only take the examination three times (from the second time on, the candidate is considered an unattached candidate).

In addition to the persons who have been given priority in past years, the regulations on the selection of students also stipulate: demobilized and discharged troops and troops transferred to another sector who have fulfilled their military obligation and who return to their locality within 2 years (and are vouched for as being a good person and introduced as a candidate by the agency or local administration managing them) will be placed in the priority 1 category. If they return to the locality after 2 years, they will be placed in the priority 2 category. (Previously, only troops who were introduced by their provincial or municipal military agency immediately after being discharged or transferred to another sector were given priority).

Persons who have been outstanding direct production workers for 3 years or more (as of the date of the examination) and have been working continuously at their job and the children of families of which two children are revolutionary war dead will also be placed in the priority 1 category.

Agricultural cooperative (or production collective) members taking tests for schools in the agricultural, forestry or fishing sectors who have been continuously on the job for 3 years (as of the date of the examination); families who have one child that was a revolutionary war dead; and students who are members of their school Youth Union Standing Committee, have been the leader of their class' socialist collective for 2 years or more and have received at least one certificate of commendation from the Youth Union Central Committee will be placed in the priority 2 category. Students attending work-study middle schools will no longer be given priority.

The children of persons who served the old regime, who have completed their re-education and have had their citizenship rights restored (by the date that the application to take the examination is submitted) will be placed in the priority 3 category as other ordinary students are.

Twelfth grade students are to submit their entrance examination file at the middle school they are currently attending. Unattached candidates are to submit theirs at the Municipal Vocational Education Department (104 Nguyen Dinh Chieu Street, 6th Subward, 1st Precinct) between 24 February and 21 March 1987.

7809

CSO: 4209/359

EXPULSION OF UNQUALIFIED, DRUNKEN SECURITY FORCES REPORTED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 12 Apr 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Hoc Mon Public Security Forces Resolutely Expel Cadres and Troopers Who Lack Skills and Quality and Who Have Violated the Ownership Rights of the People; Precinct 1 Has Expelled Many Troopers for Drunkenness"]

[Text] One of the primary measures that the Hoc Mon public security forces are using in order to implement the 1987 guidelines and tasks is to improve work behavior and implement the viewpoint of using the people as the root. Based on this spirit, every 6 months, the district public security command section and the commanders of the committees and units review things before the collective. The village and town public security command sections hold reviews before the party committee echelon, authorities, representatives of the mass organizations, and people in the locality. The street public security forces and security personnel review things before the people in the zone for which they are responsible. As for the elements that have a direct relationship with the people, the district public security command section regularly checks on the quality of their work. It resolutely expels those cadres and troopers who lack sufficient capabilities and quality or who have manifested serious negative behavior such as beating and oppressing people, acting in an outrageous manner, and violating the ownership rights of citizens.

As for detaining and reforming violators, the Hoc Mon District public security sector has given the district security forces responsibility for handling violations within the jurisdiction of the Criminal Code. Lesser violations are handled by the village-level security forces and reported to superior units.

During the 1st quarter, the Precinct 1 public security sector expelled four troopers and reprimanded one trooper in subprecincts 10, 17, and 23 for drunkenness and other shortcomings. In 1986, the Precinct 1 public security sector reprimanded or dismissed 26 troopers who had violated sector regulations. More than half of these were disciplined for violating the regulation against drinking. The units with large numbers of troopers who have committed infractions are the Prison Investigation Unit (six people), Subprecinct 4 (four people), and Subprecinct 6 (three people).

In order to overcome this situation, besides regularly teaching the cadres and troopers that they must obey the regulations and disciplinary rules of the unit, the Precinct 1 public security command section has organized seminars so that all of the cadres and troopers can restudy Ministry of Interior Decision 76 on prohibiting public security forces from consuming liquor.

ATTITUDE CHANGE TOWARD FORMER RVN SUPPORTERS, WESTERN FILMS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Feb 87 p 1

[Speak Openly, Speak the Truth column by Nguyen Van Nam, Long An Province: "Let Us Courageously Abolish Prejudices"]

[Text] Several months ago, two youths, one male, one female, were brought into the emergency ward of the local hospital. They were in love and had pledged their lives to each other. Their families, however, had a long-standing animosity between them and the adults had forbade the youths to see each other. The two young friends chose the "Romeo and Juliet" solution. There are some persons who will criticize this "negative action" and criticize the parents as being conservative—as being imprisoned by feudal practices. Yet, among party members and leaders, persons who are armed with Marxism-Leninism and communist humanism, has everyone courageously abandoned prejudices? It is easy to answer "yes" when we do not delve into specific issues.

What, for example, goes through the mind of a reader of the short novel "Facing the Sea"? Above everything else, the reader is certainly pleased that the fate of the characters is decided satisfactorily. But more than a few persons will ponder not Nguyen Manh Tuan's solution, but ideas associated with fates that lie outside the real world. Ship's captain Ba Phi, the son of a director who has been a party member for several decades, loves and will marry a girl from a family that plans to flee to a foreign country. Will the girl decide to stay at home? A very complicated affair, to be sure! Were Ba Phi not the son of a director, very many consequences would await him, from having his political attitude re-examined to encountering obstacles in his own development.

The young son of a high-ranking cadre, despite the opposition of his family, decided to marry a girl whose father is a former puppet army officer. Unable to prevent it, they reluctantly went ahead with the wedding ceremony. During the ceremony, however, the bridegroom's father refused to have his picture taken with the bride's father. Of what was he afraid? Did he fear losing some of his dignity? We know that there are some cadres who have never once spoken to a puppet army officer but have still lost their good qualities and become immoral.

For awhile, the wave of emigres of "old intellectuals" reached alarming proportions. Did anyone ever take count of how many engineers, doctors and even more highly educated persons fled the fatherland after the South was liberated even though they had decided on 30 April 1975 to stay in the face of rumors about "revenge," a "blood bath" and so forth? Among the reasons why intellectuals fled overseas, mention must be made of the prejudice concerning the "old" and the "new." We have paid a very high price to be called "socialist intellectuals." The problem now is to act in accordance with this new thinking. I would also like to repeat here a thought that has been frequently expressed in the paper: it is necessary to rid ourselves of narrowminded distinctions based on family history in examinations and studies so that our children do not bear the scars of a past in which they were not involved.

There was a time when Vietnamese students studying abroad in the eastern European countries were not permitted to see films produced in the capitalist countries, even though these films were censored when imported into the socialist countries. And, as we know, some U.S. films protected the U.S. administration's aggression in Vietnam... And what is our situation today? It is only natural that films and pictures from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are being widely introduced to the Vietnamese public. The major prizes awarded to Soviet films at international festivals attest to the standards of our friend's films. But why do we not dare to widely introduce to the public, and generally only "show internally," films that are progressive but are not produced by the socialist countries? Is the reason that all these persons who view these films "internally" have been forged into stainless steel, are acid themselves and cannot be corroded but the masses are iron that will rust and will themselves be burned if they come into contact with acid? The question I want to raise is: if the contents of a film are good, what do we have to fear?

Once, a Mexican colleague of mine asked me in all sincerity: "Do you have modern music and soccer in Vietnam now?" I was insulted, and were he in my position, he surely would have been insulted, too. The misconceptions about a Vietnam always at war, about a poor and backward Vietnam have reached the point where persons think: "Surely they do not have modern music and soccer there." Our task is to open our doors to the world so that our friends near and far get to know us better. But first, we must rid ourselves of prejudices. Prejudices and the behavior associated with them are the results of a lack of self-confidence and ability.

7809

CSO: 4209/359

IMPORTANCE OF OPEN CRITICISM IN PRESS DISCUSSED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 14 Apr 87 p 2

[Article by Huong Duong, State Inspection Commission: "In Organizing Inspections, the Various Echelons Must Wholeheartedly Support Open Criticism in the Press"]

[Text] With a spirit of facing the truth squarely, assessing the truth, and speaking the truth, many newspapers at the center and in the localities have openly criticized a number of negative phenomena of a serious nature.

The organizations responsible have investigated a number of the cases mentioned in the newspaper articles and dealt harshly with the violators. However, many of the cases mentioned in the newspapers have not received attention from the organizations responsible. They have not solved these cases promptly and, consequently, have not satisfied the demands of the masses.

Open criticism in the press is a matter having the nature of a principle in the socialist system. This was affirmed long ago:

With respect to inspection organizations, openly making criticisms in the press and investigating complaints are closely related to each other. Furthermore, taking an even broader interpretation, open criticism is a form of control and supervision by the masses over the activities of the organizations and personnel in the state apparatus. Thus, in organizing inspections, the echelons must have an objective attitude and enthusiastically support open criticism in the press. On the other hand, they must cooperate with the juridical organizations in order to examine and respond to the questions raised by the masses and readers.

The resolution of the Sixth Party Congress clearly states that the "slogan the 'people know, discuss, do, and inspect; all for the people and by the people' must be implemented. The masses must be mobilized and organized to participate in managing the economy and society and to participate in the economic reform activities."

In order to fulfill this requirement and make the party's resolution a living reality in social life, promoting open criticism in the press is a necessary measure of positive significance. This must become a regular habit. This measure can't be used just during campaigns and then forgotten about.

11943

CSO: 4209/461

PROGRESS IN HANDLING PEOPLE'S COMPLAINTS REPORTED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 14 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by H.V.K.: "Seventy-two Percent of the Complaints and Accusations Made by the People During the 1st Quarter Have Been Dealt With"]

[Text] During the first quarter of this year, the state inspection sector examined and handled 2,865 complaints and accusations made by the people of the city. Of these, 2,241 of the complaints were sent to the sectors, echelons and organizations concerned to have them deal with the complaints. Of the 958 complaints (includes those left over from the previous quarter) within the jurisdiction of the sector, 637, or 72.7 percent, have been dealt with. A number of units have done a rather good job of organizing things to investigate and resolve the complaints and accusations made by the people. This includes precincts 8 and 10, Binh Thanh Ward, Duyen Hai District, the industrial, public health, and posts and telecommunications services, and the Grain Enterprise Corporation, which have handled 80 to 90 percent of the complaints. This represents a major effort by the inspection sector in very difficult conditions. However, a number of units have not carried on activities regularly, and their results are rather poor. For example, the war invalids and social welfare sector has handled only 26.7 percent of the complaints. Other examples are the Commercial Service, the Village Federation, the Agricultural Service, and Go Vap Ward. According to the Municipal Inspection Board, recently, almost all of the people's complaints and accusations have been correct and specific. They have manifested a concept of responsibility and a spirit of ownership. This has facilitated the work of the inspection sector.

11943

CSO: 4209/457

WRITER DEPLORES LACK OF ATTENTION TO COMPLAINTS, PETITIONS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Mar 87 pp 1, 4

[Sunday Forum column by Hoang Vu: "Thoughts on Letters of Complaint"]

[Text] Knowing that I was going to attend a meeting at which Comrade A, the chief of a sector, would be present, Mr Y immediately said to me:

"Excellent! I would like to ask you to help me by taking a letter of complaint that I have written and giving it to Chief A."

I agreed and asked:

"But why me? Why don't you take it to the agency, give it to Chief A, or put it in the box there?"

My question seemed to stir up a beehive. I had to listen to him talk about his letter of complaint for a long time. He said that he had made many photocopies of the letter. He had sent the letter by mail. He had taken a copy to the office of Chief A. He had dropped a copy in the mailbox of the chief. He had even arranged to meet the car of the chief when it left in order to give him the letter. He was unable to give the letter directly to the chief, but he did manage to give it to his secretary. But 6 months later, he had still not received any response. "Clearly," he said sadly, "my letter of complaint did not reach Chief A. It reached only a lower echelon or his secretary. The letter did not reach Chief A. I heard that it was because the chief is very busy and his health is not good. Thus, he can't look into every matter. There were many reasons. But the most important and, to me, the saddest thing is that the letter did not reach the person for whom it was intended. The time and effort that I spent was all for nothing. I don't know to whom to appeal...."

I was astonished by what Y said. After looking into things, I realized that I didn't know much about today's bureaucracy. Things were not as simple as I had thought.

Actually, some people have managed to send letters and petitions to people in high positions, such as a chief. In these cases, subordinates of the chief, his office staff and secretary, have helped the complainants in a wholehearted

and fair manner and delivered the letters of complaint to the chief. As a result, the problems of these people have been solved.

But unfortunately, not all of the letters and petitions have such a happy fate. What happened to my friend V, whose letters have simply disappeared, happens very frequently. Hundreds of letters of complaint have been sent to tens of agencies, but there has never been any response. I think that with the spirit of the Sixth Party Congress--encourage speaking frankly and honestly, oppose bureaucratic centralism, listen to the opinions of the masses--each echelon and sector should implement appropriate measures to put a stop to the situation in which letters of complaint fail to elicit a response. From what I understand, the various-echelon agencies all have "special letter" boxes outside the building where people can deposit letters intended for the agency chief and letters to contribute ideas and make criticisms and complaints. Although the goal is good, many times it is not reached for the reasons mentioned above.

I think that the chiefs should make stipulations about these "special letter boxes." Whether the letter box is located at the entrance of the agency or in front of his house, the chief should personally open and read these letters or implement strict rules to have others help him by reading the letters carefully and giving him a full report. The chief must then issue instructions on how to solve the problem and make sure that his instructions are carried out. The same thing should be done in the case of letters and petitions that reach the chief by means other than the letter box.

In my view, the procedures and measures are not the important point. Rather, the most important thing is whether the chief is really concerned about dealing with these letters of complaint and solving the problems quickly.

After looking at why letters of complaint have failed to elicit a response, it can be concluded that people have failed to show the proper amount of attention, and the measures used are still bureaucratic and formal. In many cases, the letters and petitions do not reach the chief because they have to go through so many hands. And many times, letters that reach the chief are just turned over to subordinates. People intentionally fail to look into matters, and they have many reasons for throwing these letters into the wastepaper basket.

Isn't it time that a fair and impartial organization with the authority to handle letters of complaint be established at each agency? The party and government should implement regulations to discipline those people and organizations that intentionally ignore the letters and deal with the complaints in a negligent manner and that do not make a sincere effort to settle matters.

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CSO: 4209/461

SOCIAL

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

TELEPHONE LINE THIEVES CAUGHT--Recently, in Binh Chang District, there have been a number of thefts of inter- and intra-provincial telephone lines. This has interrupted signal and liaison during this period and affected production, life, and security and national defense activities. On the night of 11 April, district security forces and Tan Tao Village security forces caught four thieves stealing telephone lines along Highway 1A. The four were identified as Le Thanh Hoang and Le Thanh Tam, brothers who live in Hamlet 1, An Phu Tay Village, Binh Chanh District; Duong Tan Son, who lives in Thu Duc; and Huynh Ngoc Thao (this man managed to escape; officials are now searching for him). The evidence seized included a cart, three pairs of wire cutters, and almost 100 meters of steel wire (bare telephone wire). The public feels that the organizations responsible should mete out harsh penalties to those who steal telephone lines and put a stop to such destructive crimes. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 14 Apr 87 p 1] 11943

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7 Aug. 1987

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